BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCI

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,618—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1899.

P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.

WHISKY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th May.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE [illegible] .M., on SATURDAY. The attention of [illegible] is called to the importance of having [illegible]gage Labelled with Port of Destination. [illegible] leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of [illegible] All Passengers must attend at that place [illegible] A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection [illegible] Officer of the Port, and no one will [illegible]rd the Mail Steamer unless so exa[illegible]ed thence in the Company's steam [illegible]ttention is directed to these regu[illegible] imperative under the Venice [illegible]s cannot go on board the Mail [illegible]

[illegible] Passengers for [illegible]N, and Return Tickets [illegible]rms. [illegible]atched to China at frequent inter[illegible]te. [illegible]ply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
[illegible]nt, P. & O. S. N. Company.

LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]DEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.
[illegible]in. Tons. To sail on
[illegible]ch ....4,139 1st June 1899.
[illegible] Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
[illegible]Rs. 660 Rs. 325 Rs. 150

[illegible]RACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, [illegible] SAID.
Tons. To Sail on or about
[illegible]vich ...4,409 7th June 1899.
[illegible] ....4,351 7th July 1899.
[illegible]er ....5,000 7th Aug. 1899.

[illegible]Y BY THIS ROUTE.
Saloon. Deck.
[illegible]ICE.......Rs. 375 Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.
1st Class. 2nd Class.
[illegible]nths ....Rs. 960 Rs. 575
[illegible] months...... " 1,060 " 625

[illegible]ROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

[illegible]nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via [illegible] the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

[illegible] Company are now in a position to issue RETURN [illegible]TS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and [illegible]turn Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at [illegible] fares.

[illegible]rrangement will prove of special advantage to passen[illegible] three months' privilege leave.

[illegible]ers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd [illegible]e via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month. [illegible]gers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another [illegible]y's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the

[illegible]M TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

[illegible]ner. Captain. Tons. To sail on or about
[illegible]SIA............R. Mayer ......5,000 ...22nd May 1899.

[illegible] further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
[illegible]n House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, M[illegible], 10, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	25th May, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 20th May, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 23rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 18th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 20th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Capt. S. Yoshizawa, 3,276 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 18th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th May, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	18
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

EXPRESS RIFLES.
COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES.
WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.
MARTINI MITFORD SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.
LEE METFORD MAGAZINE, SPORTING RIFLES; AND CARBINES.
ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.
TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,
and others in great variety.
THE NEW MAUSER PISTOL.
REVOLVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ELY'S "FIELD" LOADED CARTRIDGES:
Loaded with Black or Schultze's Powder without Extra Charge.
ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.
Complete Illustrated Catalogue on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

INDIGESTION
the FORERUNNER of so MANY DISEASES can be EFFECTUALLY ERADICATED by THE USE of

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,
An unfailing Remedy for
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER & KINDRED COMPLAINTS.
PROMPT AND THOROUGH IN ACTION,
PERFECTLY SAFE TO TAKE
INVOLVING NO CHANGE IN DIET.
ENDORSED by innumerable Testimonials from Sufferers.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IN CASES OF OBSTINATE COUGH OR CHEST TROUBLE,
KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

WILL be found to provide a Remedy suited to the Palate of the most delicate invalid or child, yet retaining all the Nourishing and Curative powers of the FINEST NORWEGIAN OIL. BEING MOST PALATABLE, it can be taken by patients quite unable to digest the Oil. ALWAYS FRESHLY MADE. It is superior to the imported Emulsions now so prominently before the public.

Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DON'T BLUNDER ON
WHEN you feel low and OUT of Health and Spirits, BUT ASSIST NATURE to restore you by means of

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A NERVINE TONIC which possesses unique RESTORATIVE and STRENGTHENING properties. It is a combination of powerful nerve foods such as Phosphorus, Damiana and Coca; with other ingredients, and will do more to repair nervous waste in one week than any other remedy can accomplish in a month.

IT MAY always be relied upon as fresh and active, and is quite unlike any of the imported American or English remedies.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE
From RS. 250 to RS. 450.
PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS.

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in.	250
11 monthly instalments of ......Rs. 25 each.	275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in.	275
12 monthly instalments of ......Rs. 25 each.	300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL, AND POONA.

LIGHT WINES.

We beg to draw the attention of our Mofussil Constituents to our SPECIAL LIGHT BURGUNDY at a price hither to unheard of

		Rs.	
PHILLIPS & CO'S S. L. Burgundy per doz. Quarts		Rs. 16	8
" " " "	Pints	" 9	8

N. B.—Single bottles at dozen rates.

ITALIAN WINES.

	Per bot. Rs.	Per bot. A.	Per doz. Rs.	Per doz. A.
Barolo, Finest Italian Red Wine	2	2	25	8
Castel Ricaldone, First quality Dinner Wine	2	0	24	0
Chianti, highly recommended	2	4	26	0
Capri G. Scala, Naples (White...)	1	14	22	8

CLARET.

LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET—(P. & Co.'s Special)	Per bot.	0	14	0	8
	" doz.	10	0	6	0
St. JULIEN MEDOC—Highly recommended	" bot.	1	0	0	9
	" doz.	11	8	6	8
St. JULIEN, AUSTRALIAN—A very full-bodied Wine, equal to Burgundy	" bot.	1	3	0	11
	" doz.	14	0	8	0

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"
CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 13 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co. LD.,

POPULAR EDITION.

THE STORY OF THE HEAVENS.

	Rs. a.
By SIR ROBERT STAWELL BALL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. Illustrated by Chromo Plates and Wood Engravings	7 14

"'The Story of the Heavens' is far and away the best book on popular astronomy we have ever seen—fascinating beyond any romance."—"Birmingham Post."

CHEAP EDITION.

THE STORY OF THE SUN.

	Rs. a.
By SIR ROBERT BALL, LL.D., etc. With Eight Coloured Plates.	7 14

"Sir Robert Ball's new book will add very greatly to his already great reputation as a writer upon scientific matters."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

ELECTRICITY IN THE SERVICE OF MAN.

	Rs. a.
A Popular and Practical Treatise on the Applications of Electricity in Modern Life. "New and Cheaper Edition." Revised by R. MULLINEUX WALMSLEY, D. Sc. (Lond.) With upwards of 950 Illustrations.	5 10

"'Electricity in the Service of Man' is a book without which no physical library can be held to be complete."—"Knowledge."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MACNEIL," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

"GREATER BRITAINS"

will drink the

QUEEN'S HEALTH

IN

"P & O"

GREATER BRITAINS WHO FAVOUR A LIGHT BEER WILL DO SO IN THE

UNION "JACK" BRAND

Pilsener as the trade follows the Flag!

GREATER BRITAINS

From LORD CURZON down who drink it in Champagne will select

"DRY MONOPOLE"

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 13,50,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 157 and 158 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 9th May 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon on the 26th of June, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 15th July, 1899.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 8th May, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of the late THACKER MOHANJEE NANJEE, of Bombay, Lohana Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI KESSARBAI, of Bombay, Lohana Inhabitant, widow of the said deceased, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of the Letters of Administration.

Witness, LAWRANCE HUGH JENKINS, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 9th day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 10th day of May, 1899.

Messrs. MAGANLAL and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles.

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MESSRS. MOORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co. propose erecting, on the Government House Road, Parel, Chawls for their work people, consisting of about 188 rooms and shops.

Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co. invite tenders for the erection of these buildings.

Plans, specification, conditions of contract and schedule of rates can be seen at the office of Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor, 5, Hornby Row, Fort.

Tenders are to be deposited at Mr. Chamber's Office at or before 12 NOON, May the 23rd 1899.

Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT AUDITOR, for the above Railway with European qualifications. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 450 per mensem. Preference will be given to applicants possessing a general knowledge of Railway Accounts. Apply stating age and giving ful particulars to the 1

AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
B. and N. W. RY., Gorakhpur, N. W. P,
Dated 13th May, 1899.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage o heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,090
RESERVES AND REST............................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfe in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents,—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A VACANCY has occurred in the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., for a CARDER, SPINNER and MILL MANAGER.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colors, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc., etc., from Rs. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Pasteur Chamberland FILTER, large size, of galvanised iron, 10 candles, output, 12 gallons per day, suitable for Mess or Club purposes. Cost Rs. 175. Scarcely been used. Price Rs. 120. Apply to Messrs. COOPER, ALLEN and Co., Cawnpore.

SALESMAN WANTED, for Chow-chow goods. Apply stating qualifications, etc. Terms under "SALESMAN" care of this paper.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

JABORANDI HAIR OIL.—This is an elegant preparation for rendering the Hair soft and glossy and preventing it from falling off. Prepared only by LINDEN & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for at in and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

TO BE LET. FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Bandra Hill, from 1st June, for six months. Apply "No. 333," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Lady's Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Malliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-Class European Hotel, occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK;
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..............	,,	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE.........	,,	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.......	,,	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	,,	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	12
SOUCHONG...................................	,,	0	10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS.

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..........................	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS...........	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA...............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realized thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, [illegible] at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

ENDOWMENT and Whole Life Policies, LOW PREMIUMS, LARGE ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

For full Prospectus and Forms of Proposal
Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GUZERAT AND MADRAS CASTOR-SEED.

TO-[illegible]W THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. [illegible]ORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Kal[illegible] [illegible]der and in the godowns of Messrs. Nansee Khaira[illegible] and on account and at the risk of Dhurumsey Jaitha:—

200 khandies castor-se[illegible] [illegible]at and Madras.

On account and at the [illegible] Sunderjee.—

100 khandies castor-seed, G[illegible] and Madras.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23 Tents Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery, grand piano by Bonisch, photo camera sewing machine on stand ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, large size cooking stove, table ornaments, lamps etc., the property of E. W. FLOWER, Esq.

The property will be on view, three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JAMBULWADY LANE ON THE KALBADEVI ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Shuskerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mungesh Purshotum and Narayen Mungesh, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of May, 1894, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement in length 14 stick, and in breadth 2 sticks or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 479 New No. 2469, old survey No. 1191, and new survey No. 25, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward, Nos. 354/1775, street Nos. 13 13 to 19, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Jambulwady Lane, Kalbadevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the house of Vithal Bhiku Sazba, on the west by the house of Newrojee S[illegible] Oomrigur, on the north by a range of chawl be[illegible] Dawoodbhai Moosabhai and on the south by the [illegible]wady Lane, and were formerly and are now in [illegible]pation of the said Mungesh Purshotum, with his fa[illegible] tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale ap[illegible] may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., [illegible]FORD & Co., are instructed to sell by P[illegible] No 23, Tents Wellington Lines cooperage [illegible] blackwood and teakwood household furn[illegible] crockery and glassware, table ornaments [illegible] carpets, pictures, etc, the property of J. M[illegible]

Catalogues will be published and the [illegible] view 3 d[illegible] before the sale.

B[illegible]

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., a[illegible] NETT are instructed to sell by P[illegible] rooms, a quantity of grey and colored [illegible]

AT 1-30 P. M. [illegible]

1 Very handsome victoria in ve[illegible]
1 Second-hand strong dog-cart i[illegible]
1 Second-hand strong palanqui[illegible]
1 Bay Arab horse, quite in ha[illegible]
1 Grey C. B. pony, quite in h[illegible]

BONA-FI[illegible]

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst[illegible] NETT and Co., are instructed [illegible] No. 14, Middle Colaba, the ver[illegible] and teakwood plain and carv[illegible] furniture, best plated, rich croc[illegible] China and Japanese vases, [illegible] pictures and oleographs, rich d[illegible] table and hanging lamps, one [illegible] piano, by "Schiedmayer and Soe[illegible] N. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published, [illegible] view, 4 days before the sale.

SUIT No. 61[illegible]
Jan Mahmod H[illegible]
vs.
Haji Abdula Haji [illegible]

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will [illegible] the premises, by order of Limjee [illegible]ver in the above Suit, the followi[illegible]

On MONDAY, the 29th [illegible]

All that piece of Government [illegible] messuage, tenement or dwelling-hou[illegible] without the Fort of Bombay, at [illegible]ern side of Kambaker Street, in the [illegible] of Fort, registered in the books of the [illegible]venue under old Nos. 1229 and 1230, an[illegible] survey Nos. 2370 and 2371, new Survey [illegible] the Collector of Municipal Rates and T[illegible] Nos. 72 and 73, and now under No. 71 Pla[illegible] 34, containing by admeasurement two hundred [illegible] and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts [illegible] on the east by the said Kambeker Street, on the [illegible] sweeper's passage on the north by the house of Ma[illegible]khan Subedar-Major and on the south by the ho[illegible] of Bohra Gulam Husein Nulwalla which said premises w[illegible] formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Saleh M[illegible]homed bin Haji Mahomed and are now in the occupatio[illegible] the tenants of the said Haridas Premji.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land of fazundari gro[illegible] belonging to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, with the messu[illegible] tenement, or dwelling-house or stable erected and stan[illegible] thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bom[illegible] at Chunam Kiln or Atter Moholla, in the sub-distric[illegible] Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 105 square y[illegible] and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same, little [illegible] or less and bounded as follows, fronting on the north [illegible] thereof that is to say, on or towards the north by the pu[illegible] road called or known by the name of Chunum Kiln or A[illegible] Moholla Street on or towards the south by a sweep[illegible] passage, on or towards the east by the public water pa[illegible] and on or towards the west by the house of Ali Mia Go[illegible] assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 187, [illegible] was formerly in the occupation of Oomer Nurani.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 4 p.m.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built on t[illegible] fazundari ground belonging to the Church of N. Sra de Esp[illegible]ranca situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Don Tod 2n[illegible] Row assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8[illegible] covered with tiles and built with chunam walls, containing by admeasurement 20-10feet in breadth and forty-eight feet in length be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the public passage on or towards the west by the public street on or towards the north by the house of Momon Abdool Rahman bin Haji Fazul and on or towards the south by the house of Syed Sumsoodin bin Syed Ismail.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, together with the tatti fences and sheds standing on the fazundari ground, belonging to the said Ladhabai Ebrahim, situate, lying and being in the Mandvie sub-district, assessed under No. 11, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Syed Achoo and others, on the north by the Chinch Bunder 1st Row, on the west by the property of Mia Haji Alladin bin Haji Ebrahim Jitaker, and on the south by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim Purker belonging to the Jooma Musjid.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Edgelow Golabchend and Wadya solicitors of the receiver.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 582 of 1897.
Jijabai vs. Crustnabai.

In pursuance of the decree for sale made in the above suit dated the 8th December, 1898, and under instructions from C. A. Turner Esq., Receiver, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th May 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following property—

All that piece of Government land or ground, admeasuring one hundred and twenty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, having Collector's No. 1174, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Lohar Chall Street, in Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 987, Street Nos. 159 to 163, and bounded on the east and north by the property of the late Narayen Dabooiker, on the west by the property of Trimbuck Sadashew, and on the south by the said public road called Lohar Chall Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE BHAVNAGAR FLOUR MILLS.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Visram Meghjee, an insolvent, and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th May, 1899, at 4 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private sale), all the machinery, engines and implements belonging to and lately used in the Bhavnagar Flour Mills at Duncan Road, subject to a reserve bid.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Co., Solicitors, or of the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th May, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction. THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.—

A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap-brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1899.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

P & O
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 22nd and 24th instant, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPRRATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SOCIETY hopes to MOVE BACK into their OWN PREMISES on the ESPLANADE (next door to Watson's Hotel) about the 29th May, the EXACT DATE being hereafter notified.

This opportunity will then be taken to hold a SALE of OVERSEASON GOODS, REMNANTS and any DAMAGED GOODS that the move may bring to light or cause. The sale will last for the first week after the reopening of the Society's premises and will be OPEN to the PUBLIC, whether Members of the Society or not.

TENDERS required for TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS. Apply
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
P. W. D. BIKANIR.

RE-ESTATE OF MR. PAUL MYATT, DECEASED.

[illegible]N SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

[illegible]ECUTORS of the late Mr. PAUL [illegible] will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the [illegible]ableshwar, the undermentioned property on 20th day of May, 1899, at 3 P.M.

PROPERTY.

[illegible] parcel or land or ground together with two [illegible]s "Myatt Cot[illegible] [illegible]quet Cot[illegible] in the [illegible]ring [illegible] and [illegible]ublic [illegible]pound, [illegible]'s Tank [illegible], and which [illegible] Mr. Justice Ranade. [illegible]ars and conditions of sale application [illegible] to the Executors, care of the Under[illegible]ows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Bombay

[illegible]JEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
[illegible]rs of Mr. Paul Myatt, Deceased.

[illegible]NTRACTORS.

[illegible]RS will be received by the [illegible]mbay, up to 31st May, 1899, for the [illegible]ROUGHT SCRAP OLD" about [illegible] in Bombay Arsenal. [illegible]ct Deed, which, in the event of a [illegible]st be signed and sealed by the [illegible] at this office daily (Sundays and [illegible] 15th to 29th May, 1899, between [illegible]rdays till 1 P.M. only). [illegible]nly be received on these printed [illegible]e on application at this office at the [illegible] accompanied by a deposit in the [illegible]. Treasury Receipt, or Government [illegible]est money, at the rate of 2 per cent [illegible] stores tendered for, which deposit [illegible]tion of the Contract Deed, or rejec[illegible] [illegible]ned at this office at 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] tendering are invited to attend. [illegible]ars can be obtained from the Under[illegible]

[illegible]T. FOWLE, MAJOR, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
[illegible] May, 1899.

[illegible]ERG'S "CHEROOTS."
[illegible]NEW SHIPMENT OF
[illegible]CHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 3-43m. 4-21s. Low water, 9-20m., 11-29s. Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday next.

ESCAPE FROM THE REFORMATORY.—Ismail Allarukhia, a Mahomedan lad, aged sixteen years, undergoing three years' reformatory discipline, escaped on the 16th instant from the Madhowji Dharamsey Mill, where he had been sent along with some other boys from the Reformatory. No trace of the boy has been ascertained.

RESCUE BY A PEON.—Abdoola Mayroo, a Mahomedan lad, aged sixteen years, residing with his father at Nowroji Hill, fell into the sea at Gunpowder Bunder, Mazagon, on Monday afternoon. A Customs peon, on duty at the bunder, jumped into the sea and rescued the boy from drowning. The police had the lad removed to J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that Abdoola was suffering from plague. He was sent to the Grant Road Plague Hospital.

NEW INVENTION FOR DEAFNESS.—Dr. Hirji Jehangir Dadysett has obtained a patent for his aerial draw-support. The invention consists of a flexible artificial tympanum, which may be fitted against the natural tympanum of the ear in cases where by reason of perforation or of thickening of the natural tympanum the hearing is injuriously affected. This artificial tympanum provides a medium through which sounds are intensified, so that the injured ear drum is made effectually to serve its original purpose. The drum consists of a flexible disc, made of India-rubber, which fits into the ear cavity and against the tympanum. To it is attached a small trumpet-shaped tube, whose interior opening may or may not traverse the flexible disc. When the opening traverses the disc in the case of a perforated tympanum it directs the sound-waves against an unperforated part. When the opening does not traverse the tympanum, a short wire is inserted like the petal of a flower in the trumpet-shaped tube to serve as a sound conductor. The artificial tympanum and trumpet-shaped tube being made of India-rubber can safely be worn day and night without causing any pain in the ear.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Pandu Khirnappa was charged with theft of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 1,500. Mr. Sakardande appeared for the prosecution. The complainant, Narayen Vidappa, a commission agent, keeps a firm in New Hanuman Lane, while the accused, a small commission agent, was allowed to sit and do business in the same shop. On Saturday last, the complainant brought to the firm's place from the Bank of Bombay Rs. 6,000 in currency notes. After making several payments, he put the rest of the currency notes for Rs. 1,500 in his cash-box, in which he last saw them safe on Monday morning. The accused was sitting close by, and the complainant told him to keep a watch over the box during his absence. Complainant then went to the Prince's Dock to see some friends off by a coasting steamer. He left the firm about 1 p.m., and on his return home, about 6 p.m., he saw the accused in the room. On opening the box, however, complainant missed the currency notes for Rs. 1,500. On the accused denying all knowledge of the loss, a report was made to the police, to whom the accused pointed out two persons to whom he had delivered two notes for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, respectively. Accused pleaded not guilty, but was on the evidence convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF MAY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind and Rajputana and at Lahore, Sirsa, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Bhuj, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Akola and Malegaon, and has been steady or has changed only lightly elsewhere. Readings are highest on the Malabar Coast and lowest in Upper Sind. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds in Sind, Rajputana and Central Provinces are irregularly cyclonic, while variable breezes or calms prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been strong at Bhuj, Rajkot and Belgaum and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Aurangabad, 18 at Surat, and 16 at Ajmere, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon and Poona.

The variations of both the maximum and minimum are within 7° of the normal either way over the whole country except at Masulipatam, where the maximum is 9° in defect. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Allahabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Indore, Khandwa, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Malegaon and Bangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole of the southern portion of the reporting area.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore (1·12") light to moderate showers at Colombo, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut and Raipur and a few drops at Amraoti Secunderabad and Bellary.

The weather in Sind, Rajputana Gujarat, Central India and Central Provinces is somewhat disturbed, and is likely to become more or less cloudy. Conditions are favourable for light showers in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at a few stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

TUESDAY: The barometer has continue to fall, the change over North-West and North-East India having been brisk. The barometer is almost every where lower than usual, and a deepish depression is shown over the Western Desert, while a small shallow depression is shown over Lower Bengal. The winds are westerly over North Bombay the central parts of the country and the Peninsula, and are South-easterly in most parts of Northern-India; but in Bengal the directions are cyclonic. The force is fresh over Deltaic Bengal. The weather is unsettled and cloudy over Burma, North East India, the Kashmir, the Himalayas, and the South-West of the Peninsula, where more or less rain has fallen. The principal amounts are four inches at Barisal and Narayangung, three inches at Chittagong, two inches at Mergui, and over one inch at Cuttack Jessore, Sibsagar, and Mangalore. The weather is hotter than usual over, Punjab, Sind the Rajputana Gujerat Central India, Central Provinces the Bombay Deccan and South India; while it is cooler than usual in most other places. The highest maximum reported is 115 degrees at Jacobabad.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 15.

10 p.m.	84·1

TUESDAY.—MAY 16.

6 a.m.	82·7
10 a.m.	87·6
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	89·0

WE believe that the provisions of the Uniforms Act have been extended to India, but all the same a very large trade is carried on in cast-off soldiers military clothing. We hear of English firms sending out thousands of scarlet tunics and overcoats with regimental buttons, numbers, badges, facings etc., all complete, and these seem to find a ready market somewhere in the country. Now and then a case in the lower courts shows that several agencies do a large business in this line to the tune of ten thousand or so scarlet tunics. What becomes of these articles? The native States can hardly absorb all these consignments, nor does there appear any preponderance of scarlet habiliments among natives in British territory. Perhaps inquiry in the right quarter would show.

THE marriage of the minor Maharaja of Vizianagram with the daughter of Thakur Surajbuksh Singh, a leading taluqdar of Oudh, was celebrated at Kasmanda, from the 6th to the 11th instant, with great eclat. Elephants, richly caparisoned, horses and other valuable articles were presented to the bridegroom and his relations. Previously to the marriage a nazrana of two lakhs was settled to be paid to H. H. the Dowager-Maharani of Vizianagram by the bride's brother, Thakur Sripal Sing—a name, by the way, well known in racing circles. The bride is eleven years old. The Thakurs of Kasmanda are Dais Rajputs who, according to Sherring, take the lead of all other Rajputs in Oudh. The Maharaja and his party left Lucknow on Thursday night by special train for Benares.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I RAILWAY.

DOLBEN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, *viz.*, Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th ultimo. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolben, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Clabby, the Superintendent, and Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

Joseph Dolben was re-called and further cross-examined by Mr. Maneckshaw.

Mr. Maneckshaw: I refer you, Mr. Dolben, to rule 147 of the Railway Rules, which requires every guard and driver to carry a copy of the rules for the time being in force under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act 1890, while on duty, also to carry the time tables, equipments, and stores. Do you know that rule?

Mr. Dolben: I have made my statement and I have nothing more to say.

Coroner: What you have to say or not to say depends upon us. You have to answer questions. You have given your evidence in examination-in-chief and are now being cross-examined. Mr. Maneckshaw has a right to cross-examine you.

Witness said that rule 147 referred to by Mr. Maneckshaw read that way, and according to that rule he was bound to carry a copy of the Railway rules. However, as he did not know the rule he did not apply for it. He had no copy of the working time-tables. He had not got a copy of the working main line time tables. He had not received a copy of any time tables.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Then how do you work your train without any of these time tables with you?

Dolben: I used to work my trains by referring to my watch. I know the time of arrivals and departures. I did not know that No. 74 up local train had preceded me. I have said that I had to look for No. 2 signal while passing under the bridge.

Mr. Maneckshaw: You have also said that while passing under the bridge both of your firemen were engaged?

Dolben: Yes, I have stated so.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Knowing that both of your firemen were engaged, was it not your duty to place yourself in such a position as to enable you to see the signal? Was it not your duty to go to the other side and ascertain the true position of the signal, when you did look for it and could not see it from your own side

Dolben: Right hand side of an engine is the better side from which to observe the signals. When I could not see No. 2 signal from the Queen's Road side, immediately after passing the overbridge, it is my duty to go to the other side—sea side. I don't know whether I could have seen No. 74 local train, if I had posted myself on the right hand side of the engine.

Mr. Maneckshaw: You have stated that it was very difficult to see signal No. 2 owing to trees and a curve?

Dolben: Yes.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Have you ever reported your difficulty in seeing the signal to the Railway authorities?

Dolben: No.

Mr. Maneckshaw: You have stated that the whole of No. 74 up local train had passed No. 2 signal, except four or five carriages—how do you know that?

Dolben: Because I saw the train when I got off the engine.

Mr. Maneckshaw: But there are several persons who say that the train had not passed the signal—how do you account for it?

Dolben: I have got two eyes, and I saw the train in that position.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Supposing that the train had passed the signal, as you have stated, would it not have given you more space between the two signals to avert the collision?

Dolben: Yes, but there was the signal, which wrought all the mischief.

Mr. Maneckshaw: You have stated that the shock of the collision was light, but you know that it was so severe as to telescope two of the waggons of the local train—how do you account for that circumstance?

Dolben: The shock to my engine was light and I did not feel it. My engine rushed into the rear of No. 74 and did more damage, because the train was a dead weight and was stopped by means of the vacuum brake. I know rule 21 of the Subsidiary Rules, which says that the vacuum brake must be in working order before leaving the shed. There is no rule in the world which says that a vacuum-brake must be used on a light engine. Before leaving the shed I must examine the vacuum brake and see whether it is in working order. Having satisfied myself that it is in order, I shut it on until I have to couple it to a train.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Then should not the vacuum-brake be kept ready in case of emergency?

Dolben: It is not necessary. I met the driver of the passenger train about half-a-minute after the collision. I drew the attention of De Silva to signal No. 1. DeSilva was the only person to whom I showed the signal.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Why did you no show it to the guard?

Dolben: The guard jumped off the brake-van and ran away, and I saw no more of him. I did not know what became of him. He mixed himself in the crowd and disappeared.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Why did you not show it to your firemen.

Dolben: I did not consider it my business to do so.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Besides De Silva are there any witnesses to corroborate you that the signal was down?

Dolben: No. The statement made by the guard that I asked one of my firemen whether the signal was down is false.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Were your employed in the North-Western Railways before?

Dolben: Yes, for about twenty-two months.

Mr Byrne said that he knew what Mr Maneckshaw was driving at. He would object to the next question.

Coroner: If Mr. Dolben had committed murders before or any serious offence, that has nothing to do with the present enquiry.

Dolben: Certainly, what I did while on the North-Western Railways has nothing whatever to do with the present enquiry. I can show Mr. Manecksaw certificates which no man in this country has ever obtained.

Mr. Maneckshaw: I am awfully glad to hear that, Mr. Dolben.

Re-examined by Mr. Byrne, witness said that he had no time tables on the train which he was going to work with his engine. It was not his duty to go to the other side of the engine to look for No. 2 signal, when he saw that his first fireman was on the foot-plate on that side, apparently looking in front.

Examined by the Coroner, witness said that his second fireman never before worked with him on the same engine. There was a turn-table at the Parel running shed and also at Colaba. It was not optional for the drivers to run tender foremost or funnel foremost.

To the Jury: I could not have averted the accident if I had my vacuum-brake ready for use, on account of the engine being too close to the train.

If you had seen the train on the line after passing under the overbridge, could you have pulled up in time to avert the collision?

Dolben: Not in the space I had. I could have stopped my engine with the brake I had in use on the engine within the length of three rails.

Mr. Byrne said that he had to call on behalf of his client four witnesses, all of whom were in the employ of this Railway company. They were not present in court and would not come to give evidence, unless they were subpœnaed. He under the circumstances asked for summonses against those witnesses. The names of the witnesses were mentioned by Mr. Byrne in court.

The inquiry was adjourned to Friday next, at 2-30 p.m.

IMPREGNABLE PARIS.

A WELL-INFORMED military writer, a member of the general staff of the German army, has given it as his opinion that a successful siege of Paris would be, under present conditions, an impossible undertaking. The new fortifications that surround the French capital are some fifteen or twenty miles from the city, and are connected with Paris and with each other by a railway system which would enable the French Commander to quickly mass at one point a very large body of men, while the general of the besieging army if he wished to prevent the city from obtaining supplies, and thus shut in the people and the army that was defending it, would have to occupy a line extending more than one hundred miles, and hence could not by any possibility collect a large number of his force at any one point to resist with even a shadow of hope an attack of the enemy. It required a German army of approximately 500,000 men to lay siege to Paris from September 19, 1870, to January 30, 1871, but the authority we refer to is of the opinion that to repeat the same operation a German besieging army would have to number more than 2,000,000 men, and the work of maintaining such a force and properly handling its parts would be something which few Governments would care to undertake and few military commanders would be able to efficiently perform.

MUZZLING THE SECRETARIAT.

No announcement, perhaps, of Lord Curzon's since his arrival in India, gives rise to greater hope of solid structural reform than the intelligence that he is taking steps to muzzle the secretariat. One may laugh with his Excellency at the ponderous "manuscript" eloquence of Indian gentlemen upon Legislative Councils, but ridicule may with equal justice be directed to those past masters in the arts of repetition and circumlocution who from generation to generation, have sat in the high places of Indian bureaucracy. The pernicious habit of spilling ink upon paper is infectious, and it has long been a reproach of the Indian administration that its reports are so voluminous in every department—as copious as leaves in Vallombrosa, but less fertilising—and it has frequently been observed that the Indian bureaucrat is prone to act in haste and to report at leisure. How far this may be due to simple love of thoroughness on the one hand, or to the idleness which shirks compression, or to the egoism which finds in the correction of personal ignorance by experience and observation the delights of original discovery, one need not consider. The fact remains that it is impossible for a stranger to attempt to walk down the broad thoroughfares of the Administration without exposing himself at every step to clamorous and insistent solicitation that he should walk up every purlieu of detail. There is no proposition so simple that it is not subjected to close analysis; the dependence of the population upon the harvests and of the harvests upon the rainfall has to be established year after year; and it is the fashion to support the meanest and most obvious of sanitary platitudes with a parade of simple arithmetic and impregnable batteries of syllogism. The effect of all this writing is far more serious than any waste of time or of money, than any discredit or ridicule; these are negative evils; there are positive evils as well. It is not necessary to dwell on the distraction of officers from more profitable employment, such as personal intercourse with the people, for this is a commonplace with all who desire to see the district officer descend from the stool. A far more weighty objection lodges in the fact that over-writing and over-centralisation are inseparable. This may not at first sight be recognised, but it is profoundly true. To what it writes no less than to what it works our nature is inevitably subdued. One is insensibly carried along in the pressure and elucidation of ideas, which attend written composition, from one logical position to another, undisturbed by the interference of practical difficulties. The picture on paper is very fair to see, and the practical difficulties, when they arise, are slurred over or shovelled away, and so loose habits are fostered, which give precedence over practical necessity to a clever intellectual viewiness of problems. Nor is this the last or the principal evil. By steady concentration of ideas on the working of the administrative machine one is apt to lose sight of the ends of administration and to sacrifice what is essential to what is merely accidental to good government. And so the machinery is elaborated at the cost of some flaw in the finished product. Such a proceeding is harmless enough in matters of merely academic interest, but it is profligate and almost tyrannous when human happiness is in the scale. There is another danger which cannot be overlooked in this connection. The mere multiplication of reports, so far from being an absorbent of undue official activity, is a direct incentive to hasty and ill-considered reform. Something has to be written *de omni scibili*. Every variation demands notice, every statistical solecism must illustrate some theory, or bear witness of inefficiency, and once a man has committed himself to an opinion in writing he will not hastily withdraw it or be a party to its modification. Opinions breed opinions, and there is a tendency to give to a mass of opinion the influence of fact. This is no mere speculation. The Indian Statute Book itself is witness to much forced legislation, which had better been left undone.

Reprehensible as is much of the work of the Secretariat, it would not be fair to hold the Secretaries alone or in great measure to blame for the result. They are not the sole, even if they be, which may be doubted, the chief offenders. Most men naturally seek distinction, and it is of the essence of distinction to differ from your fellows; else there is but little meaning in the term. Now, the easiest form of distinction and by no means the least reputable, is to simply differ in opinion, to advance new theories, to be, as it is called, original. But as the number of new theories which can creditably be advanced is limited, it is natural that ambition should take a critical turn. Now, criticism tends to run to intellectual excess, and intellectual excess is the prelude to ill-advised reforms. In so far, then, as he closes the door to unhealthy distinction in the Secretariat, Lord Curzon is introducing a very salutary principle of reform. We trust he will not rest there. It has many times been advocated that the system of annual reporting should be modified. There can, we think, be little doubt that annual reporting has overgrown itself, and that much valuable labour is sacrificed for no adequate return. The system also tends to choke the Administration with departmentalism, the evils of which have already been lightly indicated. Let triennial or quinquennial reports be introduced more generally, and Government officers will be spared much unnecessary and wearing labour. There can be no really good administration by officers who are over-worked and over-wrought. For over-work leads to irritability, and irritability creates a most unfortunate impression among a public ignorant of its cause and themselves injured or annoyed at its expression. The saving of time and of temper, which may be expected from such a reform, will also conduce to the leisurely formation of opinion and to the true perception of the relative proportion of things, which is all essential in India. It is one of the most distressing features of modern Indian statesmanship, that in proportion as the problems of administration become more delicate and complicated, the officers upon whose advice and intelligent execution of their policy Governments must largely rely, have less and less leisure to reflect upon the consequence of their acts. All this pressure is unmitigated evil, and if Lord Curzon, with his experience and practical sagacity, will devise and take bold measures for its relief, he will have the credit of a change more efficacious than many reforms of which more has been said for the better government of India.—*Pioneer.*

THE DISPOSAL OF A BOY.

AN interesting reformatory case hails from the Reformatory School at Chingleput. In January last a lad, between twelve and thirteen years old, was convicted of theft. It was in the Kistna district and it fell to Mr. Morris, the Kistna Magistrate, to decide how the young thief should be disposed of. The Kistna Magistrate passed a magisterial order in which, after remarking that the boy's parents were professional beggars and were not in a position to take proper care of the boy, who would be likely to lapse into crime, he ruled:—"He is therefore a fit subject for a Reformatory School, and I direct that, under section 9, clause (2) of the Act, the boy, Gogulapalli Subbadu, be sent to a Reformatory School and there detained for a period of six years, unless he shall earlier attain the age of 18." The boy was accordingly despatched to the Reformatory School, at Chingleput, by virtue of the magisterial order. Dr. Thomas, the Superintendent of the Reformatory School, had scruples, however, as to whether a magisterial order was a sufficient warranty for him to keep a boy a prisoner in the school; and he represented that, in his opinion, a *sentence* of transportation or imprisonment was necessary to bring a youthful offender within the scope of the Act under which he could be detained in the school. The representation was sent to the Judicial Department for disposal, and it was apparently considered to be well-founded; for an order has now been passed that the Government pleader will be instructed to move the High Court to revise the Magistrate's order.

THE PROPOSED MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASE MEETING.

WE referred a few days ago to a trial prospectus which had been issued proposing a military steeple-chase meeting each year—after the Inter-regimental polo tournament. It is now stated, however, that this prospectus has been disapproved at Military Head-quarters on the rather technical ground that the position of the author of the proposal as Brigade-Major of the Inspector-General of Cavalry might make it appear to emanate from that officer with the full countenance of the Commander-in-Chief and the authorities are above all things anxious to avoid the impression that officers in high position at Head-quarters can thus use their influence or appear to be promoting contests under high official approval. Moreover, the Commander-in-Chief, it is stated, is anxious to avoid appearing to countenance any new meeting which would encourage young officers to run into further and needless expense.

If this rumour is true, and the correct explanation is assigned, it appears to us that the hyper-sensitive fear of undue influence is leading the Military authorities to the other extreme of a distorted and partial view. On its merits there is little question that the circular would be welcomed all round and to say that the usefulness of the proposal is vitiated by its author signing himself Brigade-Major is straining argument. The Press and military opinion have often deplored the fact that there is so little steeple-chasing in India, and the opportunity seemed an excellent one for resuscitating it. So far from encouraging extravagance, the price of horses and ponies was limited to Rs. 1,500 and the meeting would most probably have prevented some men from spending so much as they now do on polo ponies. We shall be sorry to hear that the prospectus has been withdrawn, unless it is merely to be re-issued in a form in which the tenderest departmental conscience cannot read any trace of official favour.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN AT CALCUTTA.

A MAHOMEDAN PRINCE IN COURT.

THE case in which Mr. H. B. Norton charged Prince Jani Mirza and Ahmad Raza with assaulting him with a whip near Prinsep's Ghat, Calcutta, while driving with his wife, was resumed on Friday in the Calcutta Police Court before Mr. T. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Garth, instructed by Mr. Cranenburgh, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. R. Allen, with Mr. W. H. Knight, instructed by Mr. Leslie and Baboo Tarak Nath Sadhu, appeared for the defence.

Major Henry F. Williams, examined, said: I am Major of the Munster Fusiliers. I remember being on the Strand Road on the 21st April. I was driving from the race course towards Prinsep's Ghat. I noticed a native driving at a furious pace in a light-wheeled cart. I only noticed the driver. He passed me and I then passed Mr. Norton. I drove on and was passed by a second native. (The witness identified the first accused, who was in the first trap, and also his brother, who was in the other trap.) I next noticed Mr. Norton get out of his trap and go in front of the second native's trap, holding up his hand and hanging on to the horse. I then noticed a native seated alongside the driver lashing at Mr. Norton with a whip (the witness identified the second accused). The object of Mr. Norton holding up his hand and the horses head was to stop the horse. I pulled up, and Mr. Norton called out to me. I got out of my trap and went up to him. I asked him what it was all about, and he said "I wanted to stop this man, to get the name of the driver who had driven away in the first trap." He then told me what had happened, and asked me if I could identify the first man. I said I could, and went to the thanna. Mr. Norton explained what had happened and showed the marks. The natives denied having done any thing. These two natives were asked the name of the other native who had driven off, and they said they did not know his name. The marks I saw on Mr. Norton's back were just the marks I expected to see from the beating he got.

Mrs. Nellie Norton, wife of prosecuter, examined by Mr. Garth, said: I remember the 21st April. I was out driving with my husband. Two gharries in front were abreast of each other and there was a lot of traffic. These two traps were open traps. (The witness identified the first accused, his brother, and the second accused, as the persons in the two traps.) My husband asked them to go to the left. The words he used were "baneh lago." He did not use the word "soor" in my presence. There was nothing insulting in his asking them to go to the left. They did not go to the left. We waited till other gharries had got away. Then passing the young man said "tum kon hye," and the second accused said "chupraho, soor-ka-bacha." The elder boy said "khabardar." We drove towards Prinsep's Ghat when the four-wheeled trap with the first accused overtook us. On the trap coming abreast the first accused stood up and put his tongue out. He then took the whip from the man who was driving and lashed at me and my husband. I was struck on my arm and hat. Several blows followed, and I asked them to stop, saying "Subboor, maro mat," and then I fainted. I next saw my husband and Major Williams leading the horse of the second accused to the thanna. The first accused lashed at us, and also the pony. When we came abreast of these two young men, my husband said either "banhye hut jao" or "hay you, banhye lagao." He said this in an ordinary voice. The syce repeated what my husband said. We were a little behind the accuseds' traps when my husband called out "banhye hat lagao." The little boy said "chupraho" and the one who was driving said "tum soor-ka-butcha." My husband said nothing. He never spoke at all on that subject. We were passing at the time when the smaller boy said "chuprao." We looked at them to see who it was. I cannot say whether my husband looked at them in a defiant and offensive manner. My husband was not angry and annoyed that he could not pass, and that way was not made for him at once. The accuseds' two traps filled up the space on the left of the road. I don't know whether there was any space on the left of the road for them to move up. My husband did not use the word "soor" to them that evening and on that occasion. When we got near Prinsep's Ghat the first accused stood up and put his tongue out. I cannot say whether he said anything. He did not laugh when he did this. If he said anything I think I would have heard it. My husband's trap was on the right of the first accused's trap. The second accused's trap was a little way behind. When the first accused put his tongue out, I am quite sure my husband did not speak. My husband did not say or do anything to him. The first accused then took up his whip and lashed at us. My husband got alongside in order to get his name and address. My husband had no whip in his hand at anytime to my knowledge. My husband did not drive near the first accused's trap in a threatening manner. The first accused used the whip on me and not on our horse. My husband and I were not struck by accident. It was not the first accused's intention to strike the horse, but both my husband and I, or one of us. I cannot say how many times the first accused struck the pony.

Inspector Oakley, examined by Mr. Garth, said: I am in charge of the Hastings thanna. On the 21st of last month, Mr. Norton came to the thanna. He was accompanied by Major Williams and the second accused. Mr. Norton said he wished to make a charge. Mr. Narton questioned the second accused as to the name of the man who had driven away. He said he did not know his name, but that the man lived at Mutiabrooj. I questioned him, and got the same answer. We then entered the thanna. Mr. Norton took off his clothes and showed marks on his body. He had eight marks on his body. I reduced Mr. Norton's charge to writing. Mr. Norton then left for the hospital. About twenty minutes after they had all left, a four-wheeled vehicle, containing three natives, drove up to the thanna. I did not go out to these people. I sent a corporal to them. When the second accused was at the thanna he did not state or suggest that they had been insulted or any provocation given them by Mr. Norton, nor did they lay a counter-charge against him. One of the three, who afterwards drove up to the thanna, was the first accused. They did not lay any charge against Mr. Norton.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The further hearing was adjourned till the 23rd instant.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A LADY MISSIONARY.

MUKHTAR AHMED, Shaikh, aged 23 years, has been sent up for trial by the Court of Session at Saharanpur on charges of rape and theft, brought by Miss Ally, of Calcutta, a native Christian missionary. Miss Ally stated that on 9th March last she was going from Amritsar to Delhi. She arrived by train at Saharanpur at 12 on the night of 9th and went on by the same train. She described the commission of the assault, between Saharanpur and Deoband, by a man who had entered the carriage while she slept. On arriving at Deoband Station before reaching the platform and when the train was slowing down, the man who assaulted her got out of the carriage. Just before going he took her purse from under her pillow and extracted from it Rs. 8 and left the purse. She identified the accused in Court as the man. At Deoband she reported what had happened to the guard. At Muzaffurnagar a policeman questioned her and she told him what had happened. The next occasion on which she saw the accused was at Delhi Kotwali four days afterwards. She was called from her house to the Kotwali and there picked out the accused from among 40 or 50 men. She had never seen accused before the night on which he assaulted her. The doctor sahib examined her two days after the 9th before she identified the accused.

Abdul Wahid, a railway chaukidar, deposed that one and a-half or one and three quarter months ago he happened to be going to his work by way of the 3rd class waiting-room (Saharanpur) where tickets are sold. He met accused who said "the booking office is closed. You are acquainted with the people here, please get a ticket for me." He accordingly called to the Babu, got a ticket for Deoband, gave it to accused and put him into the train which went off with accused at 11-15 p. m. This man swore that he had known accused for over a year.

Several passengers proved that prisoner got into the train from some other compartment while it was in motion. Prisoner pleaded not guilty and was committed for trial on June 9th.

A LEOPARD KILLED WITH A ROOK RIFLE.

WE have just heard, though the information is rather late, of a curious shooting incident, which we fancy establishes a record of its kind for Ceylon. It seems that at Easter, Mr. L. Shipton, of the Survey Department, was out shooting in the Wellaway district between Wellaway and Tellula, being after deer, armed with an American Marlin rook rifle ·220 bore. While thus engaged his tracker drew his attention, by pointing about thirty yards away where a large leopard was visible, sitting up quietly like a cat, watching some deer moving in the distance. Mr. Shipton turned and, without the slightest hesitation, drew a bead on the leopard just above the shoulder and, firing, killed the brute almost instantaneously, it being found that the spinal cord had been severed, so that the leopard rolled over at once, and, with a slight quiver of its paws, expired. It requires a good deal of nerve and confidence to face a leopard with a rook rifle, for, had Mr. Shipton only wounded the brute, the tragedy might have ended the other way about, for a half inch off the fatal spot reached would have brought the brute right down on him with consequences too unpleasant to contemplate. Anyone who knows the tiny little cartridges that go into a rook rifle will realise the fearful odds against killing a big brute with such a weapon. It is a record for Ceylon, although there is a story that in India a tiger has been killed with a similar miniature weapon. Mr. Shipton must be proud of the head and skin of the leopard, which he keeps as a trophy.—*Times of Ceylon.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

ON the Queen's birthday on the 24th inst., the Parsees and Hindus are to offer prayers in their temples for her Majesty's long life. The *Rast Goftar* says:—Dastur Darab Sanjana's appeal to the Parsees, whether they are residing in Bombay or in other parts of India, to offer a public prayer on the Queen's birthday on the 24th instant, will be cordially responded to. The Parsees are nothing if they are not loyal and charitable. After the assumption of his high office, Dastur Darab will, for the first time, preach a public sermon at the Wadia Fire temple. The learned Dastur has often proved himself to be a terse and eloquent speaker, and there can be no doubt that his promised sermon on the Queen's birthday will be worthy of the occasion.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—It was a kindly act on the part of Bishop Welldon to extend the invitation to co-operate in prayer on the Queen's birthday, to the non-Christian religions of this country. We hope this broad-minded and truly Christian feeling will not involve his Lordship in a controversy with the bigoted sectarians in England or in India. Religions as such, apart from their differences of dogma, have a holiness common to all, and the more one recognises the sanctity of other faiths the more will other faiths appreciate the greatness of one's own. It goes without saying the Bishop's invitation will be cheerfully responded to by professors of every creed in India.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

Regarding the conduct of the Captain of the s.s. Oceanien to take native passengers on board who had been granted tickets by the agent, the *Indian Spectator* remarks:—We sympathise with the local agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company, in the unpleasant and awkward position in which he was placed, by the action of an eccentric Captain who refused to admit some Indian passengers to whom passages had been issued in the steamer Oceanien. The Captain seems to have been reprimanded once before for a similar piece of unthinking obstinacy. The Directors of the Company should take steps to prevent such rudeness on the part of their officers in future. If every Captain of a steamer claims a right to decide whom he shall take and whom he shall refuse among passengers, the steamer service would soon cease to enjoy the popularity that it seems to do at present.

THE MATUNGA LEPER ASYLUM.

Referring to the appearance of more lepers in the market-place than used to be the case before, the *Rast Goftar* remarks:—We would like to see the Matunga Leper Asylum enlarged considerably, and as the subject has been revived lately by the admirable lecture delivered at home by Mr. Acworth, we trust something may be done in the matter. There are now-a-days again to be seen in the market places and streets these outcastes of humanity. While we pity, we cannot help loathing the sight of those affected, and it is a menace to the public health when the worst kind of lepers are allowed to infest places where edibles are exposed publicly for sale. Only yesterday the writer noticed a leper seated near a sweetmeat vendor's tray on the roadside. He was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and the sputum was scattered over the tray. Of course the vendor would not think of throwing his wares away, in fact he did not seem to notice the occurrence at all, yet there is little doubt that evil effects might follow the consuming of those sweets. This is only one of many cases, and it is to be hoped that the enlargement of the Matunga Asylum will be carried out.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES BILL.

The *Gujerati* differs from its contemporaries with regard to the advantages expected to result to this country from the passing of the Sugar Bounties Bill:—Almost the whole Indian press has gone mad over the Sugar Duties Bill. Some of the foremost native papers have declared that Lord Curzon has inaugurated a new industrial policy and the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu spoke at the Viceregal Council in such exultant tones that one would have imagined that the conservatives ministry had conferred upon this country a blessing of incalculable value. The Indian press allowed itself to be carried away by the cry of protection, and Anglo-Indian papers, true to their usual attitude towards official measures, loyally supported the measure.

PROFESSOR GAJJAR ON INOCULATION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* makes light of Professor Gajjar's opinions regarding the effects of inoculation with Professor Haffkine's serum:—We wonder how a sober, scientific man like Professor Gajjar be so unreasonable as to desire to see grave obstacles put in these troublous times in the way of inoculation which alone has the power of conferring on man the serene tranquility of an immortal god, so to say, among a perishable community. He dares not question the efficacy of inoculation. His contention is purely against its supposed contagious nature. We are sure no other scientist will come to the conclusion at which he has arrived from the figures that he has laid before us.

THE STRIKE OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY SIGNALLERS.

Speaking of the result of the strike by the signallers on the G.I.P. Railway, the *Rast Goftar* writes:—What the result of the strike will be to the signallers it is easy to prophesy, and indeed indication has already been given of the intentions of the Company in respect to the men. The authorities state that they have forfeited all right to being taken back as a body, and only individual applications will be considered, so that many will find their occupation gone. We will not draw a strike-moral from this. Men have rushed in from all parts of India to fill the gaps made by the strikers, and naturally they expect to be employed permanently, and will be, for coming to the Company's aid in their emergency. This is one reason which will preclude a wholesale reinstatement of the signallers, and as to how far individual applications, and on what merits, will be considered, we are not in a position to say or suggest. All those, and there were a few, who stood by the Company in spite of coercion and threats, will no doubt be amply rewarded for their good services in a time of need. A matter on which we must congratulate the men is the quiet way in which they have behaved after the strike. They left work in an orderly manner, and with rare exceptions did not attempt to obstruct the Company in the working of the line. It is a matter for regret, however, that the more mischievous attempted to interrupt messages, for without this, their behavior as strikers was admirable. We hope that matters will soon right themselves.

The *Indian Spectator* states:—We hope it is not yet too late for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and its signallers on strike to come to some reasonable understanding. We would ask the Company to remember that eight hundred men, presumably of average intelligence, and in many cases with families to support, do not go on strike and lose wages for the fun of the thing. We dare say some of the demands of the signallers are not such as the Company can accede to. But there is a residuum which it can and should grant the poor men—especially as regards their wages, a holiday now and then, and some smaller concessions. We admire the pluck, resourcefulness and determination exhibited by the authorities of the Railway so far. But a victory in questions of this kind is scarcely better than a defeat. We have already in the letter of the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society Railway Servants of India evidence of the strong sympathy for the signallers among all classes of employes. Suppose the Company are able to fill up the vacancies caused by the strike without coming to terms with the strikers at present. How long will the arrangement continue? What guarantee is there that the new men won't strike after a time?

The *Gujerati* observes:—We do not think it would serve any honest or useful purpose to import any racial or political controversy into the discussion of the grievances of the signallers who have gone on strike. Two or three facts are, however, beyond dispute. The signallers have been asking for some years past in a thoroughly constitutional manner for a redress of their grievances but in vain. If some of their demands were unreasonable or extravagant, that was no reason for not conceding such as were on the face of them perfectly fair and reasonable. Signallers are after all not a highly educated class and had in the beginning no skilled and experienced guide as workmen in the west have to advise them and represent their grievances in a form calculated to gain their object. Their superior officers, however, can not plead the same excuse. They should have treated the memorials of their subordinates in a more considerate and sympathetic spirit. If there is any unreasonable demand on the part of the signallers, there is no doubt that the railway authorities have acted still more unreasonably.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—As the employers are entitled to invest their capital to the greatest possible advantage, the employed have a similar right to drive as good a bargain as they can for their labour. We will not deny them the right to form themselves into a combination and to refuse spontaneously to work. But when they abuse this right, they lose all chances of exciting feelings of sympathy which is otherwise generally extended to them owing to their poverty and helplessness. Workmen have a right to go on strike, provided their action does not imperil public safety.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
'NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.'

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.
TOBACCOS
Put up in ½ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.
JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.
CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 5i cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.
AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE-
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.
All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
£4 PER ANNUM OR SECURES Rs. 60 PER ANNUM,
A COMPREHENSIVE ACCIDENT POLICY
for £1,000 or Rs. 15,000
PAYABLE AT DEATH.
With corresponding non-fatal allowances.
Covering all ordinary risks, Cycling included.
ROAD, RAIL, OR RIVER.
For full particulars apply
SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.
Agencies throughout India.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

CONSOLS continued yesterday in London at 110 3-8. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent, to 102 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·20 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £67 1-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was 1-8d. dearer, at 28 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York 1-2 cent., at 61 1-2 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London unchanged at 4·86 3-4 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £84.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 36 1-4s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 35s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in an easier market; Linseed, 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton was 1-32d. lower in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 3-8d per lb.; East Indians, as well as American Arrivals, were stationary. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 4,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market closed firm.

In New York, Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent, to 6 3-16 cents. per lb.; Futures were unchanged at 5·89 and 5·93 for August and December, respectively. The day's sales were 9,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Monday's Receipts	9,000	8,900	5,300
Two days' Do.	19,000	13,500	8,200
Since 1st September ...	7,957,000	5,277,800	6,524,700

The second quarterly series of Ivory sales of the year terminated yesterday in London.

There was good competition generally, and prices were mostly higher. Of Zanzibar and East Indian descriptions, large soft teeth brought an advance of £5 to £8, while no hard were offered; large sized Ball Points were steady, medium slightly easier, small fetched fully last prices and partly £2 more; Ball Scrinelloes were firm; Soft Scrinelloes brought fully last prices, small being slightly dearer. Egyptian soft were £2 to £3 and hard £1 to £2 higher; West Africans sold firmly the best large teeth bringing an advance of £2, and Scrinelloes were without change, except the smallest which were £2 dearer; Bangle Teeth were without material alteration. In all 72 tons were offered, including Waste Sea Horse Teeth, &c.

COTTON.—Our local market has been steady in tone to-day, with a somewhat better enquiry. Exporters bought 1,560 bales, chiefly Dhollera; and the Mills 1,150 bales. For "Good" Bhownugger Rs. 124 per candy was quoted, for May delivery.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton................................	9,610	bales.
Wheat................................	75,293	cwts.
Linseed	18,706	,,
Rapeseed	23,190	,,
Gingellyseed	1,370	,,
Poppyseed	11,945	,,
Castorseed	5,171	,,
Rice..................................	11,066	,,

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. The latter were scarce; Bank Paper was given to a moderate extent. Rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
France .... 1·69 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given at 101 1-2 and 101 9-16 for Cash and the settlement for 3 1-2 per Cents, in a quiet though steady market, for Threes 95 was still quoted.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in prices to day, chiefly in sellers, favour, as disclosed by our revised list.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Noranmore, 3,677 tons, R E Jepson, will sail to-day for Liverpool and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer India, 2,590 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain H A Sharp, will sail to-day for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and Capt Kadslie and 5 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Macneil, 1591 tons, Captain A Gladstone, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Glasgow, 8th April via Liverpool and Manchester, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, 502 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 13th May, via Kattyawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Watson, Miss Hunter, Mr Elliot, Sayed Abdool Wahab and 445 deck.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Vasna s	Rickford	Karachi, May 13.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Pachumba s	Bamber	Karachi, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Noranmore, Jepson, for Liverpool, etc.
,, Ellora, Sharpe for Calcutta, etc.
,, India, Robertson, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Johannesberger, for Hemburg and Bremen.
,, Ballaarat, for China.
,, Samoa, for Dunkirk.
,, Assyria, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—60 bales wool R Amerchand; 169 cwt linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 50 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 48 bales wool J Vally; 12 bales hemp B Bhimji; 129 cwt myrabollams N Fatehally and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—220 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co; 990 cwt linseed and 3465 cwt gingellyseed, John Facheri,

Gymeric s—9580 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 40 cwt gum H Virdhur.

FOR GLASGOW.

Nubia s—50 cwt condiments H Muncherji and sons.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—68 cwt mother of pearl shell and 10 cases wild mace K B Sajun,

Calthnes s—407 cwt turmeric J Ramji 127 cwt olibanum A Mooman 78 cwt cashmews R Dhunji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—7 bales carpets Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Haddon Hall s—110 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co., 100 bales cotton fly Isaac Wright and Co 2001 cwt linseed and 2001 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell 10 bales Cotton Gaddum and Co 16 bales hemp P Bhimji.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton the Bombay Co 165 cwt coiryarn. K Khooshal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johnnesberger s—825 boles cotton Volkart Bros 440 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co 440 bales cotton A Blaschecks and Co 200 cwt ajma seed 2150 lb castus root 650 cwt Myrabollams 800 cwt rapeseed 200 cwt linseed and 300 cwt poppyseed and 300 cwt gum Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Johnnesberger s—440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 3001 cwt poppyseed A Blascheck and Co; 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Samoa s—5500 cwt poppyseed, 7030 cwt rapeseed, 1300 cwt linseed and 1450 cwt mustard seed Volkart Brothers; 500 cwt buffalo horns E C Nanji.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile de la Reunion s—3500 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co.

Gymeric s—502 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 1993 cwt bonemeal A H Cassom and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—82 cwt Cloves Quan Lun Kaoo; 150 lbs sandalwood oil and 500 lbs rose oil E A Moochala.

Bormida s—22 cwt sandalwood C Ebrahim and Co; 20 bags rios P F Talati.

Bengal s—3 cwt Ivory P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—100 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 500 bales twist Talati and Co; 300 bales twist H Mooltanchand; 800 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 200 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 400 bales twist K Palionji; 200 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 500 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—30 bales cotton The Mitsin B aisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FORREST—At Heidelberg, on the 12th instant, Thomas Forrest, Chief Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, London, formerly for many years in Calcutta and Bombay.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1899.

THE splendid work of Sir John Scott in reforming the judicial system in Egypt has been set forth with characteristic modesty in a paper read before the Society of Arts. He had a distinguished audience; the Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell of Killowen, presided, and many other eminent judges were present. The work, accomplished with such eminent success in six years, had been attempted by men of ability and experience, Sir Benson Maxwell and Sir Raymond West, but the time had not yet come. No doubt the labours of Sir John Scott's predecessors helped to clear the ground and facilitated his task. Sir John had also had the advantage of acquiring as an Appeal Judge in the Mixed Tribunals from 1876 to 1882 an intimate acquaintance with the defects and requirements of the Egyptian system. When invited in 1890 by Lord Cromer to spend a year in Egypt to study native justice as it then was, and to draw up a report as to the best mode of reform, his former experience enabled him to grasp the essential conditions of the problem. At that time he was a Judge of the Bombay High Court, and his services were lent by the Government of India. He spent the year in visiting the native tribunals, was present at the hearing of cases, conversed with the judges, examined their records, and carefully observed the working of the system throughout the country from Alexandria to Assouan. He admits that his report was a gloomy document, as indeed it well might be. There were codes which were fairly good, but the judges, who had been appointed without any reference to their fitness for the judicial office, were more than indifferent. A large number were quite unfit for the work. Matters were not improved by the neglect of the Executive to enforce the decisions of the Courts. One judge was appointed because he had been the door-keeper of a former Prime Minister; others because they had failed or been incompetent in other lines; they knew nothing of law, and none of the tribunals possessed any library or commentaries in which French jurists have explained the French code, which is the basis of the Egyptian. Sir John Scott, who was the judicial adviser of his Highness the Khedive, came to the conclusion that the tribunals had been labelled "Rubbish may be shot here." The bar was worse than the bench; there were some decent judges, but it was almost impossible to find a capable advocate. The police were corrupt, and the people, distrustful of them and of the Courts, never gave information as to the cause or the author of any crime. There were only seven native courts in the whole country; people were so poor that they could not afford to go any distance to get redress, and consequently comparatively few, and those only for small matters, came before the tribunals. All these defects were pointed out in the report, which recommended necessary reforms, but deprecated any revolutionary change. Radical remedies would have been costly, and would have seriously disturbed existing interests, while upsetting the way of doing things to which the Egyptian people had become accustomed.

The native courts, like the Mixed Tribunals, were framed on the French model. There were three judges to each court, and appeals were heard by five. When judge of the Mixed Tribunals, Sir John Scott had found that French law and procedure had worked well. The people had become accustomed to the French system, and French was the foreign language in general use. The report recommended that better men should be appointed to the judicial bench, but that the existing courts should be preserved and multiplied. After considerable discussion the report was accepted as a basis for the required reforms. Sir John, after much hesitation in view of the disappointment experienced by his two predecessors, gave up his Indian career to carry out the changes which he had recommended. It was decided to proceed slowly, making some cardinal changes, and a good many of secondary importance. A number of judges, wholly unqualified for their position, had to go, but it was impossible to retire them on pension until better men were found to take their place. This difficulty was got over, and at the end of the first year thirty-three judges were placed on the retired list, with pensions according to the length of their service. That was about thirty per cent. of the whole number. The new judges were the best that could be found to replace the wholly incapable. The rule was laid down that a legal diploma should thenceforth be essential for employment in a judicial capacity. It was therefore necessary to provide a supply of qualified men. The School of Law at Cairo had been so neglected that it had not even a principal. It happened that a number of young Egyptians had taken degrees in Law in France and Italy, and these formed a nucleus. A very competent French professor of law was obtained from the French University to reorganise the school, which he did with eminent success. In two years' time there was a good staff of French, Italian and Egyptian teachers, and a hundred pupils. These latter worked hard, not from any particular love of law, but to secure employment under Government. They had the usual defect of Oriental students; they relied upon their memory, and did not trouble themselves about the why and because of the codes or the principles of law. But as no pupil was allowed to enter the Law School unless he had passed a secondary examination in the Government schools, they had a basis of general knowledge. The next step was to establish a system of gradual promotion of the judges. The successful candidates who entered the service from the Law School, after passing all the examinations, obtained one hundred a year, and if they deserved promotion, they might hope eventually to reach the Court of Appeal, when their salary would be eight hundred a year. They would then be irremovable. Their tenure in the lower courts is secure except in case of grave misconduct, established by proceedings in the Court of Appeal. What remained of the incapable judges were gradually superseded, the most unfit being induced to retire by the offer of pension or of other employment under Government. Speaking in presence of judges of the English bench, Sir John deemed it necessary to apologise for the somewhat attenuated salaries attached to the judicial office in Egypt. He explained that the pay is as high as that given in Continental countries. The First President of the Court of Cassation has only twelve hundred a year, the other Presidents eight hundred, the remaining judges of that exalted Court receiving seven hundred and twenty pounds. Judges of the Appeal Courts obtain only four hundred and forty, justices of the peace one hundred and twenty. These are the salaries in Paris, in the Departments they are less. Sir John Scott considers that for Egypt, the pay is amply sufficient for the necessary requirements of life, and coupled with security of tenure, conditional on good behaviour, it has made the post of judge the most popular in the whole Egyptian administration.

With considerable difficulty, the Legal Adviser was able to bring the Egyptian Government to see that one judge in a Court of First Instance would be an improvement on three. He would work with a sense of responsibility which becomes attenuated when two colleagues sit by to share the blame of any miscarriage of justice. This point gained, a number of judges were set free to preside in the new courts which he desired to establish to make justice accessible to the population at large. The proposal, however, met with great opposition. All concerned in the judicial work were accustomed to three judges, and there was an impression that the presence of colleagues was necessary to give some promise of judicial honesty. Fortunately the Legal Adviser learned that in Algiers the French had introduced Tribunals with one judge with extended powers. The Council of Ministers, after much delay, decided in favour of the innovation, and a judge of First Instance was empowered to decide civil cases not exceeding one hundred pounds in value, and to dispose of criminal cases in which the maximum punishment does not exceed two years' imprisonment. The system was completed by the establishment of local Courts of Appeal in which three judges heard appeals from the single judge. The central Court of Appeal, which could not be altogether trusted with the supervision of all the subordinate courts, exercised by the High Court in India, was thus left free for the disposal of the more important cases. This facilitated procedure all round, and the old delays which resulted in a great accumulation of arrears, were put an end to once and for all. With a progress retarded by the necessity of getting grants from the Treasury for the purpose, forty-five one-judge tribunals were established throughout the country. The result was that the cultivator who wished to recover a small debt was no longer obliged to travel to a distant court to have his case heard by three judges whose decision might be appealed against to Cairo. Sooner than expose himself to such a loss of time and money he never went near the courts at all. To further simplify the procedure, appeals were refused except where the amount in dispute exceeded ten pounds. Under the new system a litigant went to the nearest town where an officer of the Court drew up his plaint, served it on the defendant, and fixed the day for hearing. There being no arrears the case was disposed of at once, and the executive carried out the judgment as promptly as in England. A Committee of three, of which the Legal Adviser is the chief, supervises the Tribunals, and where any fault is made clear, the judge is communicated with, and in important matters all the judges are informed of it. Measures were taken to improve the police administration. For a time these reforms seemed to shake the confidence of the public in the vigour of the Government. Men were no longer hanged on mere suspicion as a warning to evil-doers, and whole villages were not rooted up and transported to some remote district as a punishment for refusing to give up the names of malefactors. Organised brigandage became rife, and no one would give information to the authorities as to the whereabouts of the robbers. An old pasha said to Sir John: "You will find that your system won't work. Egypt wants the hand of a master, and you cannot do without the courbash." These troubles proved to be quite ephemeral. The brigands were hunted down, and the people acquired confidence in the new tribunals. The number of civil cases heard rose from less than 17,000 in 1891, to nearly 70,000 in 1898, 68,000 of these being decided by single judges. Crime is now less prevalent in proportion to the population than in England. For the first time in her long history Egypt has learned the meaning of equal justice for the powerful and the weak, the rich and the poor.

THE Constitutional Problems in Australia formed the subject of a lecture recently delivered by Mr. Sidney Webb, in dealing with which he touched on Australian Federation. He referred to the Federation Bill which has just passed, and said before the end of the present year the Draft Bill to constitute the commonwealth of Australia would be presented to Her Majesty by a virtually united continent, and it is practically certain that the Parliamentary session of 1900 will have the distinction of passing that bill into law. The question has taken years for to arrive at a basis of agreement; the chief difficulties having been the intense local patriotism of each colony, their divergent fiscal policies and industrial interests, the almost insoluble problems presented by the inter-colonial railways and rivers, the choice of a capital, and the nice adjustment of the relative claims of the larger States to their due influence and of the smaller States to their legitimate autonomy. Mr. Webb is of opinion that the education Australian statesmen have received by discussing these points renders them actually superior to Englishmen in their acquaintance with both the theory and practice of political science. The Commonwealth Bill, as now formulated, will constitute such of the Australian colonies as agree to it (but not New Zealand) into a federation under a Governor-General appointed by the Queen, with a Senate and House of Representatives. The several colonies retain their separate Government, unaltered, except that certain specified functions pass over irrevocably to the Federal Government, and certain others will be matters of arrangement between them. Thus there will at once be a single uniform federal Customs tariff, postal and telegraph service, and defensive organisation, and it will be within the power of the federal legislature to make uniform laws with regard to such subjects as marriage, immigration, and commercial law. Old-age pensions are expressly mentioned in the constitution as a subject for federal legislation. The State Governments deal with all questions of internal taxation, railways, public works, and the whole civil and criminal law so far as not expressly assigned to the federation. The passing of the bill marks an epoch in Imperial politics, as a United Australia will be, in a sense, an empire within an empire. The Federal movement must ultimately open up problems of the relation between Australia and the rest of the Empire, no less interesting and intricate than the problems of internal politics which Mr. Webb discussed. There can be no doubt Australia is naturally a political unit. Neither in the geography nor in the history of the continent is there any bar to the union which the circumstances obviously suggest. The abolition of artificial States, held together by the mechanical bond of some dynastic supremacy or of military force, and the substitution of a real and living state, made one by the bonds of history or race and kept together by inter-communication through all its parts, will, undoubtedly, advance political freedom and efficiency. Whatever its difficulties, the Federal movement has a great future before it. It is noteworthy that the Australian legislators have unanimously decided against the American Constitution, being of opinion that the English system of responsible government is preferable. That system has never yet co-existed with a federation, and Mr. Webb thinks it might be found very difficult to work with two Houses of legislature both directly elected by the people. Further, he considers it a moot point whether the Federal Senate, consisting of six from each state, elected by the whole state, would not be a more powerful body than the Federal House of Representatives, elected by the same voters arranged in constituencies of equal populations. The question also arises whether a Ministry can be responsible to both Houses. Mr. Webb approved of the provision for deadlocks which is to be a dissolution of both Houses at the option of the Federal Ministry or Governor-General, followed by a joint sitting of the newly-elected Houses in which a simple majority will decide.

THE changes forthcoming in the conditions of service of warrant officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department have just been published. According to the new rules they are graded into four classes, the first two of which are styled "conductors," and the remaining two "sub-conductors." Compensation for quarters, furlough pay, half-pay, and pensions are according to the allowances already authorized for the corresponding former grades. It is necessary for a man to put in five years' service in the fourth class and seven years each in third and second classes before he can be promoted to the first class, and his elevation thereto is dependent upon his passing a stiff examination at the end of that period. The Government are very strict on this point, and if a man has been on field service they take no notice of the fact if he fails to come through the examination. The system by which the present men will be graded is as follows:—Those under five years' service will be graded in the 4th class; those of five and under twelve years' service in the 3rd class; those of 12 and under nineteen years' service in the 2nd class; those of nineteen years' service and over in the 1st class; and their rank in their new class will in like manner be fixed according to the date of their warrant rank. Assistant Surgeons whose position in the list is abnormal owing to promotion, degradation, etc., are placed so as to occupy their present relative position. Officers of the second and first class are given two years in which to pass the qualifying examination where not already qualified.

WE hear from a well informed source that the Government of Bombay, after much very natural hesitation, has resolved to sanction the proposal that the alumni of the Bombay University who have passed in some subjects and failed in others shall be allowed to try again with regard to these last. This is the system of passing "by compartments" proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade. Success will be made so easy that the degrees of the University, it is to be feared, will have no value.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. J. L. Symons resulted in the election of Mr. William Greaves of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.

THE Karachi Municipality have resolved to memorialize the Bombay Government, protesting against the conversion of the Kotri-Shadipalli line from the broad to the meter gauge. The proposed step is considered a retrograde one and opposed to the interests of the port, and the contemplated expenditure of the 8 lakhs of rupees sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India for the said conversion is a mere waste of money. We believe the Karachi Chamber of Commerce has also submitted a similar protest.

FOR the year the total trade of British India, inclusive of treasure, was valued at over seventy crores, or a decrease equivalent to over nine per cent. Imports fell off by over eleven per cent. and exports by slightly over one per cent.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd April 1899, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 279,434 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 45,146 in the earnings.

AFTER playing two drawn games, Ranchi defeated the Calcutta Rangers for the Hockey Brighton by one goal to *nil*.

MAJOR A. MONEY, R. A., interpreter to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, goes home on three months' leave by next mail.

JOSEPH WILLIAM LEE, the Mutiny veteran, whose thrilling narrative of the tragic events of the dark days of 1857 must have interested thousands of people, died at Cawnpore on the 11th, and was buried with Volunteer and Masonic honours.

WE regret to hear of the death at Mussoorie on Thursday morning from enteric of Mrs. Cresswell, wife of Colonel E. W. Cresswell, R. E., Military works Department, Meerut. Mrs. Cresswell will be much missed in Meerut society, where her many amiable qualities won her the esteem of all with whom she came in contact.

THE Director of Agriculture's report for the week ending May 10th in the United Provinces states that with the exception of slight showers in a few districts the weather has been seasonable. The harvesting of the spring crops is virtually over: agricultural prospects are favourable: and except in a few districts where they have risen, prices are almost stationary.

THE plague returns of the villages in the Jullundur district for the 10th instant show only one death in Mahrampur village. The plague returns of the Jullundur district for the 11th May are as follows:—Dodhala, one death; Bhangal, one case; Mahrampur, one case; Musapur one case and one death. The village of Bahara has been declared free of plague.

ALMOST the whole of the property belonging to Ghian Ghir, the Hyderabad Gosai, who was robbed two months ago, has been recovered. It amounts to jewellery and cash about nine lakhs and twenty-six thousand. One of thieves was caught at Dharur road side station on the Nizam's Railway, another at Golunda and these two implicated twenty-three other men with whom large quantities of jewellery were found. All are arrested. The police has been awarded one lakh as a reward.

THE Punjab Government is, we understand, issuing a notification prohibiting all persons from travelling from, or by way of, any place in the Nawashahr tahsil of the Jullundur district and the Garshankar tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district, to the neighbourhood of Jhangi Mahi Shah in tahsil Dasuya, Hoshiarpur district, at the time of the Jhangi Mahi Shah Fair, which is to be held there from the 23rd to the 25th instant.

AN attempt is being made to reintroduce sericulture into the Gilgit district. Mr. Walton, the Superintendent of Sericulture in Kashmir, has supplied some European silk-worm-eggs, which have been distributed among the villages and have been successfully hatched. The Agency Surgeon is rearing a small quantity of silk-worms strictly on lines laid down by Mr. Walton, as a means of affording technical instruction to any one who may be desirous of taking up the industry seriously.

A PARTY of Sowars surrounded a hill in the Bead District in the Nizam's State, on which a number of dacoits had recently encamped. The dacoits were well armed and fought desperately with the Sowars. The latter contrived to surround their enemies and a hand to hand fight ensued in which the Sowars proved victors. During the encounter eleven of the dacoits were killed, 16 wounded and 39 were taken prisoners, while the rest, numbering more than 20, managed to effect their escape. A quantity of arms were found on the hill and the party of Sowars returned to their headquarters in triumph.

THE heat during Friday except in Burma, South-West Bengal and the Bombay Deccan, has been greater than usual, the excess being over 9 degrees in the Punjab, 7 in Rajputana, 6 in Sindh, and 5 in Assam and Central India. The excess was over 13 in Sialkot and 12 at Lahore and Jacobabad, and the night temperatures in several Punjab stations has been 14 to 17 over the average. The highest maxima were over 119° at Jacobabad, 116° at Multan, and 115° at Bikanir and Kotah. [illegible] hailstone, which came as close as Muridki, apprec[illegible] reduced the oppressive heat in Lahore on [illegible] evening.

LIEUTENANT NORMAN FYFE UNIACK[illegible] been killed in the fighting in the Niger [illegible] entered the army as a subaltern in the 1[illegible] in 1892. The expedition on which [illegible] was enga[illegible] of Beni[illegible] [illegible] responsib[illegible] Consul Gener[illegible] which visited Beni [illegible] burn of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, who [illegible] land a few weeks ago after nine mo[illegible] city, told a correspondent of a Home [illegible] he left Africa the Protectorate autho[illegible] paring an expedition to hunt down [illegible] was still at large, and it was expe[illegible] fighting would take place.

A DARING attempt at dacoity [illegible] at Karachi. Six Pathans (Pesha[illegible] enter a house, and the chowkidar [illegible] immediately raised the alarm, an[illegible] were sleeping in the outhouses, [illegible] The dacoits on finding that they [illegible] immediately took to their heels [illegible] hurting one of the people on the [illegible] a stone. When day broke the Po[illegible] icated with and they tracked the foo[illegible] a house in Khumbarwara and ar[illegible] evildoers. On their way the police [illegible] and a pair of shoes that were imbed[illegible] of the Lyari river. The miscrea[illegible] before Mr. Framroze on the charg[illegible] burglary. It appears that these P[illegible] taken a part in the late big daco[illegible] Jungle, as the foot prints, in both ins[illegible] impress of grass shoes.

THE Maharajah of Patiala has sent his [illegible] to Simla in view of the forthcoming tourn[illegible] as on other occasions will enter two teams, [illegible] which will take a lot of beating. The m[illegible] which the Patiala people maintain their excellence [illegible] the game is highly creditable; and although it may get a bit monotonous to see the same combination win the best prizes, season after season, yet we cannot stint the praise due to the pluck and perseverance necessary to bring about such a consummation. Patiala is a sportsman of many loves, and he is exceptionally blest in being successful with all. Polo was his first love, and his devotion, continued in spite of other attractions, has been well rewarded. He claims for his team the championship of India, and it is hard to dispute the title in face of the fact that it has gone unchallenged even by the redoubtable forces of Jodhpore. The only teams that can claim to have defeated the full force of Patiala, are the invincible and peerless Durhams, and that fine sporting horse regiment, the 18 Hussars.

A CURIOUS grant of a good service pension appears in this week's "Gazette of India," the recipient being Sir Joseph Fayrer of the Indian Medical Service, retired, in place of Surgeon-General Cleghorn, who resigns the pension on retirement. As far as eminent service goes, there can, of course, be no question of Sir Joseph Fayrer's claims, but if his career has been distinguished, it cannot be said to have missed reward. After quitting the Indian service, where he had held for many years the principal position in Calcutta, he became President of the Medical Board at the India Office, and retained this enviable appointment for twenty years, with the liberty of combining with it an extensive private practice. To create an exception in favour of an officer whose career has been fortunate beyond that of any of his contemporaries, by bestowing on him twenty-five years after retirement a pension that is all but invariably reserved for those on the active list, is a proceeding for which there may be strong grounds, but which, in the absence of explanation will be liable to appear to the men of the present as something very like an injustice.

IN an interesting article on the "origin of diamonds" in the current number of the "Edinburgh Review," the writer says: "In India the epoch of approximate exhaustion arrived some centuries ago. Systematic mining has long been abandoned. Diamonds are now only met with sporadically in the river-beds of the Deccan and hardly in sufficient plenty to meet native demands. Practically none leave the country." As a matter of fact there are diamond mines in Bundelkhand, mostly on the Panna plateau, which is owned by several Native States, as well as in the Deccan, and from what Mr. David Hooper says of them in his review of the mineral production of India, it is doubtful whether they have ever been properly worked. "There are no State works," writes Mr. Hooper, "and no capital is expended, consequently a shaft once sunk has to be abandoned after the rains from want of machinery to keep it open. The method of procedure is accordingly chiefly by superficial mines which are worked during the rains since no water is available during the hot season." It can hardly be said that approximate exhaustion has been arrived at until mining operations are carried on in a more scientific way.

IN commenting on the jail administration in Assam for the year 1898, Mr. Cotton is glad to find that the unenviable reputation of Assam for showing the heaviest jail mortality in India has now been lost, the death-rate having fallen from 51·6 per mille in 1894 to 36·6 per mille in 1898. The admirable result has been brought about by attention to the diet of prisoners and increased medical supervision during the unhealthy months of the year. There would appear to be a good many worse places than the prisons of Assam, for in the earthquake year the death-rate per mille among prisoners was 48·7, while amongst the general population it was 50·61 per mille. Some progress was made towards repairing the damages caused by the earthquake, but much still remains to be done, as the Administration has been compelled to enforce economy in every direction, and the necessary repairs can only be gradually carried out. Expenditure on maintenance also increased by about one lakh of rupees, due to more liberal diet, sick comforts and supply of blankets in the cold weather, and although humanity advocates kindly treatment of prisoners, many a poor coolie in Assam has probably to go without some of the "comforts" meted out to his criminal brother.

LEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ESTY THE QUEEN IN LONDON

LONDON, MAY 15, MIDNIGHT.

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived in London, and will remain for her birthday celebrations.

Her Majesty to-day paid a visit to the room t Kensington Palace in which she was born, and vas heartily cheered by large crowds assembled all long the route.

THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE.

MAY 16.

The representatives of the Powers at the approaching Peace Conference are arriving at the Hague. The Conference will open on Thursday next.

BRITISH EXPEDITION FROM HONG-KONG.

Advices from Hongkong state that two thousand roops have left there for Kowloon, under secret orders.

Four British gunboats are co-operating with this orce, and it is believed that the intention is to occupy Kowloon City and extend the new boundary to the ills at the back.

THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON CHINA.

MAY 15, MIDNIGHT.

The Tsung-li-Yamen, in reply to the Russian mand to connect the Manchurian System direct it can no longer believe in Russian ip.

HE COMMONS ON THE BJECT.

to a question in the Com- ntil the full facts regarding

DITURE.

reply to a question in the r M. Bhownuggree, said tter to the Commis- regretting the delay g their report, and bmitted. t of their replies he dvisable in regard sion.

G RULES.

ONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

of the Government of mining rules, will be few days, the general d being to facilitate the private enterprise.

APPOINTMENT AT ANGOON.

of a Government Engineer and ngoon has been made a five-yearly e Government of India have approved of ointment to it of Chief Engineer H. Johnston,

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

n Bingley, 7th Bengal Infantry, has been special duty at Simla, to revise the Army ns, and the Volumes relating to Volunteers Discipline.

HYDERABAD AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Hyderabad State is sending a fine series of its to the Paris Exhibition.

EATH OF COLONEL A. M. MUIR.

Colonel A. M. Muir, of the Political Department, d suddenly at Nepal, yesterday.

PLAGUE PRECAUTION.

Prohibition against calling out for training of Reservists from plague-infected localities in Bombay Command has been extended to apply until the coming Monsoon.

RESIGNATION.

Major P. Cardew, Electrical Adviser to the Board of Trade, has resigned with a view to taking up consulting work in London, in partnership with Mr. Preece, F. R. S., President of the Instutition of Civil Engineers.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

Only 149 deaths from plague occurred in the whole of India, other than the Bombay Presidency, in the week ending the 14th instant. In the Bombay Presidency also the mortality fell to 1,084, of which Bombay City accounts for 323 deaths and Karachi city for 181. Of the 149 deaths outside Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency reports ten, Bellary District one, North Arcot district four, and Salem district five. Mysore State reports 51 deaths, Kolar Gold Fields returning 32, Mysore City 18, and Bangalore Cantonment one. Hyderabad State returns only one death, which occurred in Lingsugur district. The Punjab returns nine, all in Jallundur District. Bengal returns 74, Calcutta contributing 60 and Howrah district 14, while all other Bengal districts return clean sheets, as is also the case with Assam, Baluchistan, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces.

THE BURMA-CHINESE BOUNDARY.

DEMARCATING THE FRONTIER.

RANGOON, MAY 16.

MR. J. G. Scott, C.I.E., British Commissioner on the Burma-Chinese Boundary, on completion of the delimitation of the section from Bhamo to Salween, has been ordered to proceed to Yunnanfu to consult with the Viceroy of Yunnan on the programme for next season's operations, when it is expected that the last section of the frontier will be demarcated. Mr. Scott is not expected to return to Burma before the end of July or the beginning of August, Yunnanfu being nearly forty marches from [illegible].

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

ESSEX VICTORY EXPLAINED.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—The sensational defeat of the Australians at the hands of Essex has inspired a feeling of confidence that the English are well able to hold their own in the test matches.

The chief cause of the Colonials' downfall was the bowling of Mead and Young, who disposed of all the Australians in the second innings for 73.

Young, who is an ex-Blue Jacket, took seven wickets for 32.

The crumbly pitch on Saturday partially excuses the collapse of the visitors.

GIGANTIC AMERICAN SYNDICATE.

THE CARNEGIE STEELWORKS.

The Carnegie Steelworks, including the mines, railways, collieries, and furnaces, have been sold to a New York Syndicate for three hundred million dollars, two-thirds going to Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

OBITUARY.

Earl Wharncliffe is dead.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular from Bombay arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod left here yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 16.

German mail steamer Karlsruhe, from Australia arrival.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s.s. Oceanien which left Bombay on Tuesday the 9th instant, at 6 p.m. arrived at Aden on Monday, the 15th inst. at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats d Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

e Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115¼.
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-8
Bar Silver	28 1-8

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While I was thinking of suggesting through your widely-read columns, I was glad to find that Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal has arranged to have special prayers offered in his picturesque temple of Shri Lakshmi Narayan, on the Gowalia Tank Road, on the occasion of the birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. It is just in the fitness of things that the Hindus should not fall behind-hand in their demonstrations of loyalty on such an auspicious day. I am, however, of opinion that in order to enable all sorts and shades of people to take part in this festive scene, this august ceremony should be held in a central place like the Shri Bhuleshwar Mahadev's Temple or the Mahadev Baugh, and I trust that the trustees of Shri Bhuleshwar Mahadev's Temple, or Messrs. Tribhowandas Madhavdas and Harkisondas Narotumdas, or some other loyal and leading citizens like the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, and Sheths Laxmidas Khimji and Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, will come forward to make up the breach. When the Parsis are holding a similar ceremony in their several fire-temples, the Hindus ought to follow suit to have thanksgivings in all their principal temples like those of Shri Bhuleshwar, Babulnath, and Walkeswar, and ought to make a real holiday of it, and wish her Most Gracious Majesty, the Mother Queen and Empress, many many, returns of the joyful day.—Yours, etc.,

May 16. M. L. M.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AT KARACHI.

THE outbreak of foot and mouth disease is not only confined to the Municipal stables, but several stray cattle suffering from the disease are to be seen wandering about the place in search of fodder. It is believed that these ownerless animals have communicated the disease to the Municipal bullocks by infecting the water trough in the Runchore Lines where all kinds of animals quench their thirst. This water trough is still used by the Municipal bullocks, with the result that fresh cases occur among them every day. From the 29th ultimo to date there have been in all 50 cases of the disease in the Runchore Lines stables and one at the Sewage Farm. The sick animals have all been segregated, and are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. As regards the stray and ownerless cattle suffering from the disease some steps might well be taken by well-to-do Hindu merchants to collect these animals in one place, when we are sure they will be given free treatment by the officer in charge of the Richmond Crawford Veterinary Dispensary. If the water troughs are really infected by diseased stray cattle, it would seem advisable to take some steps to prevent a spread of the disease from this source. The Municipality might see to this, especially in the interest of their own cattle.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to the same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Iloilo Bacolod interrupted.

Until further notice no paid telegrams will be booked for any railway office belonging to the Great Indian Peninsular system marked G. I. P. in Guide. Such messages can however be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Station and thence to be sent on by post to destination.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th May 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minute
Turkey	15	7	50 p.m.	8	48
Teheran	16	2	36 p.m.	0	24
Suez	16	2	50 p.m.	0	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 16th May, 1899.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
m Calcutta	..	44	—	1
Karachi	..	11	—	1
Madras	...	9	—	4

THE result of experience in the Spanish War almost settled the question that Maxims should be dispensed with in the Navy and now, in consequence of the fighting in Samoa, the discontinuance of both Colts and Maxims is under consideration, on the ground that both are unsatisfactory at critical times. Officers of the Light Infantry regiments have been trying for a long time to get some distinctive head-dress in place of the helmet which they in common with ordinary infantry regiments, are at present condemned to wear. But there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of their wishes being gratified. Various head-dresses having been suggested, including the present helmet with a plume, but they are no nearer a solution of the difficulty than they were three years ago.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD MINES.

AMERICAN COTTON.

THE SHARE MARKET.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

AMONGST the various methods adopted at the Witwatersrand gold mines with the object of reducing the cost of production is that of a more thorough system of sorting the ore, or, in other words, of separating the waste rock from the reef matter with which it has been broken. The waste matter is generally quartzite, and in some districts slate, the proportion being larger when the reef is small and when the "leaders" are separated by quartzite. Waste is, of necessity, mined all along the Rand, the maximum amount with the small and rich reefs. In some cases the proportion is said to amount to 80 per cent. of the rock broken, and the minimum is said to be 10 per cent. As the cost of reduction is 8s. per ton of material—according to Mr. Truscott's recent book on Witwatersrand mining,—and the gold obtained from the waste is a quite negligible quantity, each ton of waste which passes through the reduction processes may be said to cost 8s., for which there is no return. Hence the advantage of efficient sorting. The "South African Financial Record," of Johannesburg, commenting on the fifth annual meeting of the New Kleinfontein Company, which was held in Johannesburg just before the mail left, points out that the experience of this Company last year affords a striking illustration of the advantages of thorough sorting. According to the statements made by the chairman, Mr. W. Dalrymple, the aggregate gold output of the Company for 1898 exceeded that of the previous year by 20,796 ounces, though the actual extraction showed a difference of only 1s. 1d. per ton in favour of 1898. Taking into consideration the fact that a reduction of 3d. per ton was effected in working costs, the total improvement was 1s. 4d. per ton milled. This result was arrived at in spite of the fact that only 17 per cent. of Main Reef leader was crushed during 1898, against 63 per cent. in 1897. This leader is by far the richer and more regular body of ore, and yet, though less of it was milled by 46 per cent. during the past year, the results for the whole of 1898 were 1s. 1d. per ton more than those for 1897. This is entirely attributed to more adequate sorting. No less than 83 per cent. of Main Reef, the lower-grade body, was crushed in 1898, against 37 per cent. in 1897, and yet a gain of 1s. 1d. per ton milled was shown. These results do not appear to have been arrived at from any deliberate experiment; the Main Reef leader had been unduly drawn on during 1897, and the ore reserves of the Main Reef and Main Reef leader were therefore no longer in proportion, and it had become necessary to crush a larger amount of the poorer body to restore the balance. Now that the development of the leader is about on a par with that of the Main Reef, and the Company is in a position to put through the due proportion of each class of ore, it is anticipated that, with a continuance of the present style of sorting, an improvement of 1 dwt. per ton will be maintained. As the New Kleinfontein is a "low-grade proposition," and profits have been under 2 dwt. for the past year the importance of an improvement by 1 dwt. will be readily perceived. The total profit for 1898 was £57,806, and the anticipated improvement by 1 dwt. is estimated to raise this to over £86,000 for the current year. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared for last year, and should the calculations referred to above be justified a dividend of about 15 per cent. would seem to be prospective. The working costs for the past year amounted to £1. 1s. per ton, or £1. 2s. 6d. including interest. The chairman complained that the Company suffers peculiarly from the liquor traffic which is especially rampant on the Kleinfontein part of the Rand.

The Johannesburg authority quoted above condemns very emphatically as "unauthorised and unrepresentative" the so-called "petition from British subjects on the Rand, which was presented to Mr. Conynghame Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, on March 27. The "Record" remarks that the public in this country cannot be too energetically warned against being misled into accepting the petition as expressing the real sentiment and desire of the British element of the Rand community as a body. It is "practically the former rejected petition brought to life again, with the same crude statements of the general highly complicated position, and even the same accusations against leading officials of subserviency and racial partiality served up cold again." The soberer judgment of the town and district has pronouncedly disapproved it. The Johannesburg paper throws doubt on the genuineness of the 21,000 signatures alleged to have been obtained, and while admitting that there is a wide and general feeling of discontent in the Rand community, at the same time urges that there is no properly constituted public body through which the community can declare itself. "There may be no immediate outlook for the institution of such a body," the "Record" adds, "but it is a thousand times better, safer, and healthier that we should suffer inconvenience meanwhile than that we should allow ourselves to be misrepresented by any self-organised body, whether of influence in their own lines or absolutely devoid of influence in any lines.

In their circular dated New York, April 19, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. report on the American cotton market as follows:—"A sharp liquidation of certain Wall-street holdings caused a decline to the lowest quotations since January, while a corresponding reaction has practically left the market unchanged, showing that as yet no new factors have appeared to bring about a decided change in values. In the South the accumulation of cotton at the ports and interior towns is accepted as indicating an indisposition on the part of spinners and exporters to increase their takings, even on the basis of present values, though, on the other hand, there is no pressure to sell. This stagnation is more marked in the medium grades, a demand appearing on this slight decline from the Continent for the higher grades, which also sustains Liverpool, where the best portion of the crop is now held. Our Northern spinners do not display any anxiety as to their ability to obtain such supplies as they may need upon even better terms than those now ruling, though their action excites comment, as the demand for their production is so active as to prevent the accumulation of any supplies of manufactured goods. If the present accumulation of cotton and the same relative movement of the crop were apparent during the autumn instead of during the spring doubtless the entire trade would expect a further decline and low prices, but now they hesitate in holding such opinions through the fear of such a sharp reduction in the yield next season as will bring about an active advancing market. When asked for the reasons for such an opinion, the universal answer received is that, as we have raised two very large crops in succession, it is more than probable that we shall raise a very much smaller crop next season. We do not know of anyone who expects a large crop next year. This view is held not only in America, but appears as the dominant note in our European correspondence, and at present prevents any decline, though not strong enough or upon such a basis as would justify a permanent advance. Our advices lead us to look for a reduction in acreage and also a reduction in the use of fertilisers, but the season has been so backward that it is not yet possible to form a definite idea which we can express in figures. There has not been the concerted movement to reduce acreage seen in other years, but each individual planter has acted on his own initiative and circumstances, which renders it more difficult than usual to reach a satisfactory conclusion. At present 10 per cent. reduction in acreage east of the Mississippi and 20 per cent. in the sale of fertilisers may be considered extreme figures However, until the trade becomes more positive in its convictions regarding this subject we may expect quiet markets."

Notwithstanding the arrangements in connection with the settlement, there was a considerable expansion of business in several of the markets, and the tendency was generally strong. There was nothing of a disturbing character in the political news, nor did the monetary outlook cause any uneasiness; so that while copper, Westralian, and Rhodesian shares continued to attract a large amount of attention, operations in some other directions were upon a substantial scale. The Home Railway traffics were generally satisfactory, the North Eastern leading with an increase of £24,283, and the Great Western being close up with a gain of £21,920. The North-Western had one of £10,036, the Midland £9,373, the North British £4,849, the Great Central £4,841, the South-Western £3,577, the Caledonian £3,382, the Great Northern £2,577, the Metropolitan, £358, and the Metropolitan District £121; while the Hull and Barnsley had a decrease of £938. There was not much business doing, but in the Heavies North-Westerns and Midland Deferred advanced 1-4, to 202-3-4 and 91 respectively. Great Easterns improved 1-8, to 127. In the Southern Passenger issues Brighton "A" improved 1-4, to 182¼ but Dover "A" receded to a like extent, finishing a 113. The recovery in Wall Street was responded to on this side, American Rails being strongly supported by arbitrage dealings, the roads serving the silver-producing districts attracting most attention. British Corporation stocks and Colonial Government securities were steady. The Industrial department remained in a comparatively idle condition, and there was hardly a single stock in which dealings were on anything but a very small scale. A good many small shrinkages were recorded, which was quite as much due to neglect as to any particular news affecting the properties on offer. In the London market for cycle shares the tendency was dull. The Birmingham market has been in a languid state.

Some interesting particulars respecting a recent dispute as to the rates of exchange at which the Brazilian Government pays its local creditors are given in an article in the "Rio News" of April 4. It is stated that several creditors of the State whose accounts were long overdue were compelled on March 30 and 31 to accept arbitrary rates of exchange in the settlement of their claims. The accounts in question were for the year 1898. "The custom at the Brazilian Treasury," we are told, "is to count the first three months of the succeeding year as part of the fiscal year for the settlement of accounts," and on the termination of this period of apparently three months' grace all unpaid claims are passed to what is called an "expired year's" account, which seems to be of the nature of a "suspense account." In this account such claims rest until the Brazilian Congress can be induced to pass a special appropriation for their settlement, a proceeding which invariably involves long delay, which the creditors are naturally anxious to avoid. According to the Rio de Janeiro paper, the particular creditors now in question were offered the option of payment at rates of exchange, varying from 7d. to 725-32d. per milreis, or of having their claims passed into the "expired year's" account. At the dates in question the rate of exchange was about 6 13-16d. The aggregate amount of the claims was, in sterling, £100,000, and some of them were for freight charges for services rendered by vessels arriving on account of the Government and they were also largely for supplies furnished to the Central Railway. The meaning of the transaction is that, by calculating at the higher rate of exchange, payment would be made in a smaller amount of Government milreis notes. But the creditor who had to buy gold bills in order to remit in sterling would, of course, have to buy at the lower exchange rate of the day, and would therefore be compelled to give more paper milreis for the equivalent of the full sterling amount than he had actually received from the Government. On what theory the Government officials attempt to justify such arbitrary action we are unable to say, as the Rio de Janeiro paper offers no information on this point; it is said, however, that the difference between the rates of exchange adopted and the rate of the day represented roughly a sum of £8,000 in sterling out of the total of £100,000. The Brazilian exchange has since risen, it is true; but the Brazilian Government can scarcely expect its creditors to delay remittance indefinitely in the hope that exchange will rise to the rate adopted by the Government for payments, as the creditor may not unreasonably argue that there is an equal possibility of exchange falling even lower than the quotation on the day of payment.

In their monthly circular on the resin trade Messrs. F. and S. Chiesman and Co., of London and Liverpool, say that since their last report a new season has opened for naval stores, with exceptional and very important features. With regard to pale resins, it is now definitely known that not only is there no surplus from last year's crop, but that shippers have had to ask for extensions in times of shipment in order to fulfil last year's contracts. These delayed shipments must be made from early receipts of the new crop. The weather in the producing districts in America has been too cold for any early production, and a late crop generally means a short crop. Consumers in Europe "must expect in the coming season a much higher plane of values." Last year pale resins were sold, owing partly to anticipated over-production, which turned out a fallacy, and partly, to extreme competition between the shippers, at prices far below the cost of production. After exceptional prices there is generally a strong reaction. Trade in America was in a very depressed condition, but a remarkable change has taken place and it is now brisk, and values of all commodities have increased. This improvement in trade extends to the American soapmakers, who are short of stocks of resin and will consume large quantities of the coming crop leaving less on shippers' hands for export. The London market has remained steady with little business in new crop up to the present. In Liverpool stocks of low grades have continued to accumulate and are now said to be enormous, and recent arrivals by steamers are not up to the standard. Pales have continued firm, but there is a marked absence of large orders.

In a paper recently read before the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute Mr. Walter Dixon contrasted with much minuteness of detail the condition and methods of the iron, steel, and mining industries in the United States and in this country. Mr. Dixon paid a visit of investigation to America in the spring of last year, and he has had considerable experience of Continental practice, which is occasionally referred to in his statement. His remarks are grouped under the three heads of "management," "labour," and "resources." With reference to the first of these he adduces as an advantage in favour of American enterprise the great extent to which the control of even enormous works is entrusted to young men. In electrical business this fact is not surprising, since older men have not usually the specific scientific training required for this new development. But it prevails in other industries too. In one very large undertaking, with many branches, the principal stated that all its managers are under 35 years of age. Quickness of perception, buoyancy, readiness to change, and energy are the characteristics which seem to command success. Experiments are consequently much more freely made than in this country, and although a large proportion of them are failures, the net result is a quicker rate of progress than under more experienced and cautious management. Again, much fewer workmen are employed than in this country in proportion to the amount of work done, and usually an Englishman visiting a manufacturing establishment in America is astonished to find so few men about and such a large amount of machinery working automatically. And the men perform their duty with a will, as if they were interested in producing abundantly. They are highly paid, but their labour is really cheap. As for resources, everyone knows the enormous supplies of iron ore and fuel in the States, and that our own, though yet abundant, are no longer to be relied upon as factors of the importance they once were. Mr. Dixon thinks that it is to greater efficiency of labour that we must look as the main ground of hope for the future.

Unfavourable reports respecting the German worsted yarn spinning industry have been received from Dusseldorf. A rapid upward movement in the prices of the raw material on the one hand and a very sluggish demand for yarns on the other have made sales, except at a loss, all but impossible. Within the last week or two these adverse conditions have been intensified, and a wholesale curtailment of production will be necessary, it is said, unless improved conditions speedily present themselves.

Recent advices from Roubaix report a very active demand for combing wools in all the North of France markets. Higher prices are readily paid, and the advance since the end of December is not less than 20 per cent. Better prices have been obtained for worsted yarns also, and the position of the spinning industry is said to be very satisfactory, stocks, especially of the coarser counts, being small. A decided increase of activity in the piece goods market has also been developed, but prices have not improved to an extent equivalent to the higher cost of the raw material. The cotton industry in the North of France continues very unsatisfactory, the offtake, alike of yarns and piece goods, being unimportant and prices weak.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	3	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	5	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	14	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	0	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	4	15
G Mahim and Worlee	0	5	12
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	21
Total	37	27	133
Total plague deaths to date	46,133	40,152	
Same date last year	25	17	88

BANDORA.

There was no attack and no death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Tuesday.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 12th May were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	393	335
Karachi	254	181
Poona	80	59
Districts.		
Khandesh	1	0
Kaira	30	24
Broach	23	12
Surat	26	22
Thana	76	63
Nasik	31	20
Poona	4	4
Satara	77	62
Sholapur	11	7
Ahmednagar	1	1
Belgaum	40	30
Kolaba	36	32
Dharwar	25	18
Ratnagiri	10	11
Vijapor	5	4
Karachi	2	3
Hyderabad	15	12
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	23	16
Kathiawar	1	0
Kolhapur	42	30
Cutch	162	125
Janjira	3	1
Total	1,281	977
Week ending May 5th	1,432	1,161
Total to date	256,399	203,054

The following districts and States have been entirely free during the week:—Ahmedabad, Punch Mahals, Kanara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parker, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 15.

LAST week, Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Collector, was entertained at an evening party at Gogo, by Mr. Permandas Jivandas, a Special Magistrate of that place, when a large number of guests were present. On Monday, the 22nd inst., a grand evening party is to be given to Mr. Gibb, at the Kankaria Tank, by the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, on the occasion of his departure to England on furlough for 14 months. Mr. Gibb has made himself very popular by his kindly and amiable disposition. He was doing his work in a quiet and unostentatious way, and as District Magistrate he had done justice equally and impartially to all classes of her Majesty's subjects, even without the appearance of an advocate on either side. Mr. Gibb will be very much missed by those who had come in contact with him.

The examinations in connection with the Bombay School of Art took place in the Ahmedabad High School, under the supervision of its Head-master, Mr. Eduljee Dorabji Talati, B.A. Ten candidates appeared in three different branches of drawing. The students were examined in geometry, model drawing, and free hand drawing. From Ahmedabad eight candidates in geometry and ten in model drawing appeared for these examinations. And out of eight presented in free hand drawing, five were successful. Out of these ten candidates, three were females. Two female candidates, Miss Motaarsi Eduiji Talati and Miss Aimai Ratanji Jamsetji Lalkaka, passed in all the three examinations, and Miss Jerbanu Sorabji Lalkaka passed in the first two subjects.

A queer petition was presented to the City Magistrate, the other day, by one Shava Gaga, a Dhed, in which it was stated that one Bhana, a member of his own caste, invited him to his place, to appear before the panch who had gathered there. Accepting the invitation, he went there, when Bhana, the accused, gave him a large quantity of liquor to drink. After taking it he became unconscious. While lying in an insensible state, one side of his moustaches was shaved off and his face painted white with chunam by the accused. Under these circumstances he prayed that the accused may be dealt with according to law.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF VASCO DE GAMA.

THE following appeared recently in the "Government Gazette of Goa":—As it is necessary to promote the development of the city, "Vasco de Gama," at Marmugao, and stimulate the establishment of commercial houses, conforming with the vote of the Government in Council, I have deemed it convenient to determine the following:—

1. All buildings and structures that will be erected at "Vasco de Gama" within two years from the date of this notification will be exempted from house-tax and ground rent for a period of 5 years, the proprietor informing the local administrative authority of the completion of his building.

2. All agencies or commercial houses already established or about to be established in the same city until 31st December 1900, reckoning this time from the date of its installation respectively, will also be exempted from the aforesaid contributions and any municipal or parochial imposts.

3. The conditions set forth in the provincial notification No. 489 of 10th July, 1893, which relate to new constructions at Pangim, Margao, and Mapuça, are applicable to the erection of new buildings referred to in para 1.

4. The Governor-General is authorised to make especial contracts with any company or commercial house or agency which will be submitted for the approval of the Government-in-Council with regard to concessions of lands belonging to the State for building purposes, no company to have a concession of an area more than 2 hectares.

5. All the vessels from any port whatsoever which may enter the ports of the State, inclusive that of Mormugao, will be exempted from the sanitary imposts and emoluments save that of the cost of the articles employed in the disinfection of cargo and passengers and the emoluments due on the visas on the bills of health of such vessels that may apply for them.—Government Palace at Nova Goa, 21st April, 1899.

(Sd.) JOAQUIM MACHADO, Governor-General.

THE Bengal forest administration report for 1897-98, remarks a contemporary, is mainly a record of the ordinary routine of forest work; but Sir John Woodburn finds it necessary to complain somewhat sharply of the backward state of the working plans in some parts of the Lower Provinces. Referring to the forests in the Teesta Valley and Jalpaiguri district he remarks that "he has been much impressed with the looseness of the information in the departmental records as to the character and contents even of forests which have been brought within the influence of railways." Without such information as may be found in even a rudely executed plan, the Lieutenant-Governor goes on to add, "it is difficult for the Department to judge what can in an individual forest be done, and what it is wise to leave undone," and similarly the Government has no means of judging whether the Department has done rightly. As there are still considerably over 3,000 square miles of forest reserve for which no plans exist, Sir John Woodburn's hint that more energy might be displayed in the matter would seem to be called for. We notice that in the list of forest offences for the year is the case of a man convicted of maliciously firing the forest on two occasions, the result being that about 2,000 acres of reserve were overrun by fire. The punishment—one month's imprisonment—can hardly be said to fit the crime, even by the most lenient interpreter of the necessities of forest administration.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

DURING the past twenty-four hours no change whatever has taken place in the situation, the railway traffic remaining in the same condition as on the previous day. The authorities consider that their position is getting stronger day by day, and their assertion receives force by the fact that applications for the remaining vacancies are pouring in daily. On Monday the Jubbulpore passenger train, which was due at 10 p.m., arrived at the Victoria Terminus station 2 hours 30 minutes too late, and the Jubbulpore mail was 2 hours 25 minutes behind time. Yesterday the Raichore mail was 35 minutes, and the Poona passenger 40 minutes too late.

JUBBULPORE.

JUBBULPORE, MAY 16.

The Bombay mail arrived yesterday five minutes earlier than the advertised time. The goods traffic was slack, but will soon be overcome.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

The following additional correspondence has been forwarded for publication:—

Bombay, 15th May, 1899.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha.

SIRS,—In thanking you for your letter No. 1446, of 12th instant, I must say that the decision which I have communicated to you is unalterable, and I believe that after perusing what I am about to write you will see that it could not well be otherwise.

When your clients threatened to refuse duty I was compelled to immediately take steps calculated to minimize the evils of such action. One step was to obtain the loan of, and to engage the services of, as many new men as possible.

I have consequently taken permanently into the Company's service a considerable number of men drawn from all parts of India, and it is this fact which creates a situation not, mind you, of my making but entirely due to the action of you, and your clients, which renders it impossible for me to consent to a conference, or arbitration, or to treat with your clients as a body.

What, may I ask, would the public think of me if I were to turn to the newly-engaged men and tell them that as all the old hands were willing to resume duty I must dismiss and request them to return to their homes!

My determination not to be unfair to the newly-engaged men has a natural sequence that according to the number of them, so an equal number of old hands are debarred from re-entering the service of this Company, and as I am engaging new men hourly it follows that the chances of your clients must decrease. Now, inasmuch as I cannot re-engage all your clients or anything approaching all of them, I cannot deal with them as a body, and arbitration or conference is out of the question. Remember, please, I did not establish the situation.

I note with regret the statement that your clients refused to give me—a man new in office—time to consider their case, because they believed I should take an ungenerous advantage of them, and utilize the time in preparing to resist them.

I can assure you, sirs, that if when we met you had asked me for an undertaking not to make any movements against your clients until you had conferred with and advised them, such undertaking would have been made and honestly adhered to.—Yours faithfully,

H. WENDEN,
Acting Agent.

NOTICE OF DISMISSAL.

The following notice of dismissal is being served upon all the signallers who came out on strike:—

I hereby give you notice that as you have refused to obey lawful orders given to you, and as you have absented yourself from your duty without permission, and have accordingly committed a breach of the General Rules numbered, respectively, 232 and 263, and as you have been guilty of misconduct, you are for such breach of rules and misconduct dismissed from the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and are also liable to punishment.

I further hereby under Section 133 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, give you notice to deliver up to ——, or to the person who serves this notice on you, being the person appointed by me in this behalf, the dwelling house, office, or building, with its appurtenances, and all books, paper, moneys, and other property whatsoever belonging to the said Railway Company, which may be in your possession or custody, and I hereby require you to vacate and leave any premises of the Company which you may now occupy.

H. WENDEN,
Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Dated Bombay, 13th May, 1899.

THE MEN'S ACCOUNTS.

Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha, Dear Sirs,—I trust you will regard my letter No. 6492 of yesterday as fully disposing of the first part of your letter No. 1465 of the same date.

As to settling up with your clients, I must ask you to realize that the situation which their ill-advised conduct has created, renders it very difficult for me to arrange settlement of wages, accounts, &c., in the ordinary routine of business, firstly because our travelling staff of pay clerks are now fully engaged on special work arising out of the difficulties caused by your clients, and secondly, because I do not know the whereabouts of many of the men who have left the stations at which they were posted.

However, if you will let me have a list of all your clients who desire to be paid off, showing where on the line of Railway they can be found on 1st June, I will do my utmost to make special arrangements for settling with them.

Allow me to request you to communicate the substance of the accompanying notice dated 13th instant to those of your clients who have left their posts.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. WENDEN,
Acting Agent.

From Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha to the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 15th May, 1899.

Since writing to you our letter No. 1446, dated the 12th instant, we have again ascertained the views of our clients and we are instructed to say that they are not willing to be dealt with individually.

Our clients think that their grievances are real and that none of their prayers is unreasonable. Their conduct towards the Company, they maintain, has been very considerate and such as befits honest and faithful but unjustly treated servants. To show that they are not unreasonable they have offered to refer the whole matter to arbitration, and as soon as such arbitration commences to rejoin service in a body without waiting for the award. As an alternative they have offered to meet you and discuss with you the reasonableness or otherwise of their prayers and have given you an assurance that they will not insist on anything that may be shown to be unreasonable. In short, they have tried their best to meet their employers with a view to bring about an amicable arrangement, but with no practical result so far. We have therefore to request you to give the matter your best and immediate attention and communicate to us your final decision at your earliest convenience. We ourselves think that as the men believe that they have real grievances and you believe that they have none, an arbitration would be the best means of settling the matter.

If, however, you have decided not to deal with our clients collectively you will kindly inform us accordingly at once and issue immediate instructions for a settlement of their accounts. It is now more than a week that our clients resigned, and if the Company is not going to take them back, it is only fair that their accounts should be made up and they should be paid without any further delay.

We learn that the process of forcing the men to vacate the quarters without taking from them charge of the railway property and cash is still continued. We enclose herewith copies of two telegrams received by us since writing to you our letters of Saturday, and a copy of a notice served on Mr. Vinayek Govind, station-master of Bikrampur, by Mr. J. D. Forbes, District Traffic Superintendent of Jubbulpore. Your letters to us on the subject do not state clearly whether you want the men to vacate the quarters before some authorized official of the Company takes over from them charge of the Company's property and cash, and also whether the men must vacate the quarters before their accounts are finally settled, notwithstanding the practice and understanding hitherto prevalent to the contray. Please, therefore, let us clearly understand your wishes on these points at once" so that we may instruct our clients accordingly.

From Secretary, S. A. Mahal, Nagpur, to H. S Dikshit, Esq.

Bombay, 14th May, 1899.

Authorities and police inspector removed Tuljapoor Assistant's kit to Sindo in absence breaking open sealed locks. Notice was posted for removal within 24 hours on the 12th. Particulars posted.

From Station Master, Duskhera, to H. S. Dikshit, Esq.

Bombay, 13th May, 1899.

Authorities persisting vacate quarters before relieved and Station accounts transferred unsafe reply.

From J. D. Forbes, D. T. Superintendent, to Mr. Vinayek Govind.

Bikrampur, 10th May, 1899.

This is to give you notice that you are summarily dismissed for misconduct.

You will be good enough to vacate the Company's quarters at once otherwise you will be turned out.

PROGRAMME OF POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 29TH JULY, 1899.

The Maiden Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Horses. Weight—W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs.; Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

The Desert Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third Rs. 25. For Arab and C B horses. Weight—W A and C. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftner, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4lbs; Rs. 2,500, 8lbs; Rs. 3,500, 12lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs; maidens 7lbs; Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 50, 5lbs (accumulative). Distance—1 mile.

The New Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab horses landed since 1st August, 1898. Weight—W. A. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

The Monsoon Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4lbs; Rs. 2,500, 8lb.; Rs. 3,500, 12lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Arab, 21lbs.; C. Bs. 24lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs. Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs. (accumulative). Distance—5 furlongs.

The July Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For maiden Arab and C. B' ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

The Little Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs, W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Arabs and C. Bs. 21lbs. Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards 5lbs. Distance—½ mile.

The Midget Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75. third Rs. 25, For Arab and C.B. ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4lbs.; of Rs. 2,500, 8lbs.; of Rs. 3,500 12lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs. Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs. (accumulative) Distance.—½ mile.

SECOND DAY. THURSDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

The Omnium.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Horses. Weight—W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winner since the above date of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4lbs.; of Rs. 2,500, 8lbs.; of Rs. 3,500, 12lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs. Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs; Maidens, 7lbs. (accumulative). Distance—5 furlongs.

The Bedouin Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab and C. B. Horses. Distance—W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards; once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs. Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards. 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

The August Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.B. ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W.I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4lbs.; Rs. 2,500, 8lbs.; Rs. 3,500, 12lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs; Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

The Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897, of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards; once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10 lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Arabs. 21 lbs.; C. Bs. 4 2lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

The Beginners' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st August, 1898. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W.I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winner of the July Stakes (1st day), if a starter in this race, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards 5lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

The Little Maiden Plate.—Winners, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897. of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards; once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winner since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards of the aggregate value Rs. 1,000, 5 lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards. 5 lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

The Dwarf Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards, of aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4lbs.; of Rs. 2,500, 8lbs.; of Rs. 3,500, 12lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Arabs and C Bs. 21lbs. Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 5lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs. (accumulated). Distance—½ mile.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 5th AUGUST.

The International.—Winner, Rs. 200; second. Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Horses. Weight—Handicap, Distance—6 furlongs.

The Arab Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.B. Horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

The Pony Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second. Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25 For A. and C. B. ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

The Paddock Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75, third, Rs. 25. For Ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

The Lilliputs.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third Rs. 25. For Arab C. B. Ponies 13 2 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

The Scurry—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.B. Ponies 13-3 and under, Weight—13-3 to carry, 9st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards of aggregate value Rs. 1,500, 4 lbs.; Rs. 2,500, 8 lbs.; Rs. 3,500, 12 lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Ponies which have not won a race value, Rs. 50 and upwards, 5 lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs. (accumulative). Distance—3 furlongs.

ENTRIES.

For 1st Day, Saturday, 29th July, 1899, 1st entries, Tuesday, 11th July, Rs. 10. 2nd entries, (When race will close), Tuesday, 18th July, Rs. 20. And Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 12 noon Tuesday, 25th July, 1899.

For 2nd Day, Thursday, 3rd August 1899. 1st Entries, Tuesday, 11th July, Rs. 10. 2nd entries, (When race will close), Tuesday, 18th July, Rs. 20. And Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 12 noon, Tuesday, 1st August, 1899.

For 3rd Day, Saturday, 5th August, 1899.—1st Entries, Tuesday, 11th July, Rs. 10, 2nd Entries (When race will close), Tuesday, 18th July Rs. 20. And Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out before 12 noon, Friday, 4th August, 1899.

Handicaps will be published at the Grand Stand at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.

A great and interesting week may safely be said of the past six days in connection with Lancashire golf. Indeed, apart from the championship, it has been the most interesting period in the history of the game in the district. The weather was, unfortunately, not absolutely perfect, but, all the same, it was a great improvement on that experienced when the men of Westward Ho were our visitors. The Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society had the satisfaction of winning two of the three matches played, and although they were not successful in the most interesting event of the tour—against the Royal, Liverpool at Hoylake—it was, however, a defeat with honour. I feel assured that the 'Varsities will not grudge the Liverpool champions the little crumb of comfort which is to be derived from that encounter. That they may come North again, and that soon, is, I am sure, the wish of all Lancashire golfers.

The first match—at St. Annes—was peculiarly interesting, inasmuch as it enabled one to gain an idea of the actual strength of the team. I came across one or two of the members of the home club who were sufficiently optimistic to believe that their representatives had an outside chance of success. Of this idea they were quickly disabused when the first half-dozen couples or so had come in, and the St. Annes Club were hopelessly in the rear. Indeed, had not Mr. Mugliston come to the rescue with a ten hole victory, the adverse balance against the Lancashire club would have assumed rather alarming proportions. In the foursomes in the afternoon the home team, with one exception did very well indeed, the most creditable performance being probably that of Messrs. Macbeth and Smith, who, after being down at the turn, finished four up at the conclusion of the round. On the whole, the home club may in a sense be congratulated on the result, for they were playing against a very strong combination.

The match at Hoylake was a near thing—a desperately near thing; and not until the last couple arrived on the home green was the result out of doubt. A lead of six holes on the first round was not much to come and go upon with twenty couples engaged. Still, it was a lead which might prove useful, though it was far from substantial enough to give the home team confidence as to the ultimate result. Certainly that usually reliable portion of the team called the "head" had not been so successful as in the past, and as it was generally recognised that the centre of the team would not prove quite equal to the task of holding their 'Varsity opponents, the prospects of the Hoylake team did not appear rosy. The "tail" of the team—that much-maligned "tail," which has had so much to answer for in the past—came to the rescue of the side. One player, Mr. Goold, was in the main responsible for the change in affairs, seeing that he added no fewer than thirteen holes to the total—an extraordinary result in one round of eighteen holes. As one of the 'Varsity representatives remarked. "That man Goold must be a butcher—an infernal slaughterer;" but, butcher or no butcher, his sanguinary measures were much appreciated by his side. As, with one notable exception, he was well backed up by his confreres of the rear division, Hoylake had the satisfaction of leading by a bare majority on the first round. In the second round the "head" of the home team improved upon the morning performance, and succeeded in adding twelve holes to the total. Then came a succession of disasters. But once again the "tail" players more than held their own. Certainly, with one couple still to come in, the balance in favour of the Liverpudlians was the narrow one of two holes; but report had it that the Hoylake representative was holding a commanding lead, and report fortunately proved to be true. Thus the home team eventually snatched a victory by the narrow margin of eight holes. It was a great fight, and one which leads us to the conclusion that had the Society succeeded in bringing down the team originally selected the positions might have been reversed.

After the matches at St. Annes and Hoylake the last encounter was more of a foregone conclusion than ever. Where St. Annes had failed and Hoylake had only just succeeded, Formby could not possibly have any chance of winning. They certainly were victorious against the Royal North Devon in the preceding week, but they were called upon to meet a much stronger combination, and they naturally failed. One or two of the Formby team failed unexpectedly, but on the other hand other members of the side held their own much better than had been anticipated. In the foursomes the leading pair of Formby players, Messrs. Hilton and Hutchings, received an unexpectedly severe dressing down at the hands of Messrs. Ellis and Pease. At one time during the round—at the eleventh hole—the latter pair stood no fewer than eight holes to the good. Their opponents could not do right, however hard they tried. Fortunately for them, things righted themselves somewhat towards the conclusion of the round, and finally they succeeded in reducing the adverse balance to five. Right through the round Mr. Ellis played the soundest of golf, whilst for the first ten holes his partner performed brilliantly. On the whole, the verdict of 60 holes in favour of the Society was pretty much what might have been expected from the form shown by the Varsities at Hoylake; and the Formby Club have no reason to feel dissatisfied with the result.

Probably the most interesting encounter during the week was that between the young Oxonian, Mr. H. C. Ellis, and Mr. J. Graham, jun., in the match at Hoylake. Coming North with honours thick upon him, Mr. Ellis gave a display of his ability in the match at St. Annes on the Monday, when the simply swamped Mr. Macbeth, the verdict in his favour being no fewer than ten holes, and although the young St. Annes player was admittedly not in his best form, his opponent, on the other hand played irreproachable golf, and would have completed the course in a very low figure indeed had he taken the trouble to hole out on several occasions, when he was not called upon to do so by the state of the game. Against Mr. Graham the morning round proved very close, and considering that the latter had the misfortune to start an old strain in his ankle when coming down from the high tee to the "Punchbowl"—a mishap which severely handicapped him in his long game—he may be considered fortunate in coming in only one down. The prospect in the afternoon did not look promising for him, but by the aid of judicious bandaging he was able to regain his wonted freedom, and rising to the occasion, he had the satisfaction of holding a balance of six holes in his favour, at the conclusion of the 36 holes. Singularly, the game was all even with six to play; all the remaining holes Mr. Graham pocketed. On the Friday, however, when playing against the Formby Club, Mr. Ellis took the opportunity of taking revenge for his defeat on the Wednesday, at the expense of Mr. Chas. Hutchings, whom he defeated by five holes; and on the tour he has more than upheld his reputation. Indeed, he may be said to have added to it, as nothing could have been finer than his form at St. Annes and Formby.

It becomes rather monotonous to sing Harry Vardon's praises week by week; but the extraordinary brilliancy of his performances certainly demand that one should do so. His record of the past twelve months has never been approached by any player either of the present age or of the past and judging by his performances this season it appears as if it is becoming superfluous to look beyond the Ganton professional for the winner of any form of competition he takes part in. His most recent success, in the competition held under the auspices of the Mid-Surrey Club, certainly equals if it does not excel any of his performances in the past, admittedly brilliant as many of these have been. The field on the Surrey green was, with the probable exception of Park and Auchterlonie, thoroughly representative of the best professional talent on both sides of the Border; but the strength of the opposition apparently only serves to bring forth from Vardon more wonderful results than ever. He certainly was pressed in one of his rounds—when playing against James Braid, the Romford professional, the verdict being only one hole in the champion's favour; but, on the other hand, he never appeared likely to be beaten, as he held the lead all the way round, and actually stood dormy three.

The amateur champion, Mr. Tait, appears to have fallen in an unfortunate groove. When playing at North Berwick on the occasion of the spring meeting of the Tantallon Club he was out of form, and was easily defeated by Mr. J. E. Laidlay and other players. On Saturday last, at the meeting of the New Luffness Club, he seems to have regained his wonted form, as he returned an excellent score of 78, but was unfortunate enough to find another competitor equal to the task of improving upon this return, Mr. A. W. Robertson, who seems to monopolise the scratch medals at Luffness and Gullane, handing in a return of 77, only one stroke over the record of 76 held by the champion himself. Mr. Robertson is a capital athlete, for in addition to being the most promising of the East Lothian school of golfers he is one of the powerful Edinburgh Academical fifteen, and is an ex-International three-quarter back. Had he made up his mind to take seriously to athletics he would have made a great name as a sprinter, for as a schoolboy he was very fast over

SPY SYSTEM ON THE CONTINENT.

AN ARMY OF INFORMERS EMPLOYED.

In Great Britain and the United States (writes an ex-attache) no man figures in what is popularly known as the "Rogues' Gallery" unless he has been duly convicted of some felony or misdemeanour.

In Continental Europe, especially in France, Belgium, Italy, Germany or Russia, there is no person of any degree of social eminence and of political and professional or administrative prominence whose record is not on file at the police quarters either of the metropolis of his native land or else at those of the chief city of the province in which is residence is situated.

There is hardly any one who is regarded to be of too small importance to thus figure in this species of colossal "Rogues' Gallery." In fact, it only the labouring classes, and the quite small fry, who are fortunate enough to escape this disagreeable form of attention of the part of the police unless they happen to have been convicted of some offence, no matter how trifling, against the laws of the land.

THE TERRIBLE POLICE "DOSSIER."

These police records are known by the name of "dossiers"—a word for which there is no adequate equivalent in the English language, but which has become exceedingly familiar to every one in this country in connection with the Dreyfus case.

The word "dossier" in a general sense means a bundle of documents relating either to one particular subject or individual. But it is more especially used to describe the documentary evidence, good and bad, in connection with a person's record, and on the Continent of Europe a considerable portion of the detective police are employed exclusively in securing material for dossiers, the mention of which is sufficient to cause a cold shudder to pass downone's back.

For there are comparatively few in this world whose lives have been so entirely blameless that there is not some episode or other in their existence which they would prefer to keep secret, and the publication of which might subject them to criticism, ridicule, or disgrace. Even taking it for granted that there are people who are themselves entirely beyond reproach of any kind, they have usually some near relative or intimate friend who has been less circumspect, and to preserve whom from exposure they are ready to make concessions.

THE POSSESSION OF SUCH SECRETS

as those affecting the honour and the prestige of both men and women of position constitutes a source of power and of influence. The Continental Governments of Europe take the ground that it is to the interest of the commonwealth that they should enjoy this power, and accordingly they devote as stated above, much trouble and money to secure the secrets of prominent people—secrets that go to constitute a dossier.

The resources of the detective police are at the disposal of the Government for the purpose, and it will, therefore, surprise but few to learn that well nigh every public man and women of any social or political eminence is shadowed by police spies, who not only take note of everything that he or she may do or say, but likewise put the worst interpretation upon matters that are entirely innocent of all harm, frequently inventing incidents and episodes which are entirely devoid of foundation.

For it must be borne in mind that the individuals employed for this species of detective work are as a general rule men and women utterly devoid of scruple, and the value of whose services is gauged and remunerated by the seeming importance of the information which they furnish concerning their victims.

SHADOWING THE DIPLOMATS.

Every one of any position has both his dossier, and, to a great extent his shadow, and in the diplomatic service it is notorious that the moment an envoy, a secretary, or even an attache is appointed to any new post in one or another of the capitals of Continental Europe, he is shadowed, at any rate for a time, until his habits, his tastes, and, above all, his weaknesses are accertained and placed on record in his dossier for eventual use.

Now and then the police spies assigned to this service fail to discover any information, and are either conscientious enough or devoid of initiative to invent charges against the object of their investigation.

THE LONDON DOCTOR.

A LIFE OF UNCEASING WORK AND HURRY.

It is told of a celebrated physician, not long dead, that having one day met in Harley Street, not far from his own door, a nurse and two children with whose charming appearance he was much struck, he stopped and chatted with them. "May I ask whose children those are?" he said to the nurse on parting. "Your own, sir," the nurse said. This is but one of a series of interesting side-lights which a writer in "Temple Bar" for April throws on the life of the London doctor, in the course of an article. The patient with a moral twist who presents as his fee two bad shillings carefully wrapped up in tissue paper is, fortunately, very rare (he remarks); but he who chooses to regard two sovereigns as two guineas is met with every day. A lady of our acquaintance once consulted an eminent specialist, and left what she imagined to be two guineas on his study table. On reaching home she found to her consternation that she was a pound to the good, but that a bright new farthing which she had had in her purse had disappeared. In great haste she drove back to the consultant's house and rectified her mistake with many apologies. "You are by no means the first of my patients who has made the mistake, madam," said the courtly old gentleman, "but you are the very first who has rectified it."

GRATITUDE A COMMON VIRTUE.

If ingratitude seems to him a common vice, the physician must also acknowledge that gratitude is a common virtue. Amongst his poorer patients perhaps this virtue shines even more brightly than it does at the West End; and of poor patients he is likely to have had thousands. One who held for seven years the office of casualty physician in a large London hospital tells us that during that time, four times a week, he saw considerably more than sixty patients in an hour. The largest number he ever saw in a morning was three hundred and ten, while his average number on a Saturday morning—the busiest one of the week—was two hundred and thirty-five and one-fifth. It seems incredible that, with such a very short time devoted to each of them, the cases should be properly diagnosed and prescribed for; but this physician, whose statements are quite beyond appeal, assured us that, while he was at work there, he would have been quite willing to allow any physician or physicians selected by any responsible body whatsoever, to stand beside him, pick out any case at random, and criticise the treatment, knowing that if they judged fairly they must confess that it was, upon the whole, good. The possibility of such rapidity meant, of course, that the arrangements in the hospital dispensary were as nearly perfect as possible, and that the pharmacopœia was very complete indeed.

THE MYSTERIOUS INTERIOR.

The doctor's coachman, perhaps, better than any other of the doctor's acquaintances, can give testimony regarding the treadmill life he leads. The interior of the doctor's brougham, could it only for once give voice, might give even more moving testimony. For it could tell of rapid and fragmentary luncheons bolted on cold winter days it might speak of an equally rapid consumption and digestion of medical books and medical journals; it might even reveal to an amazed public the secrets of the doctor's toilette. In our hearing, a London surgeon recently complained that he had had two dress suits stolen from his carriage within two months. We knew the reason why, for to us was already known the fact that when a doctor's brougham, with its blinds down, was met driving rapidly westward from one of the large railway stations at about 7-45 p.m., the great man inside it was, in all probability, engaged in the acrobatic feat of changing his morning for his evening dress. It is alleged that in a carriage accident, the public was once amazed to find the occupant of the doctor's brougham, which had been charged into by an omnibus, in his white shirt and trousers. He was an occupant of "The Knight Nursery," as a certain portion of a certain street dedicated to Æsculapius has been profanely called, and his clothing seemed insufficient, until he explained that he was on his way from Euston to Park Lane and was dressing for a dinner party.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine

BACHELORS ON BACHELORHOOD.

SOME REASONS WHY THEY DO NOT MARRY.

A journalist, who has been making a study of bachelorhood in all its phases, lately took it into his head to beard the bachelor in his den, and demand the reason for his singleness. He had often been impressed, he says, by the faces of the unmarried men he met in the clubs. Upon these faces were depicted indifference, jollity, the devil-may-care look, resignation, weariness, pain; but in vain did he search, for he has not found contentment mirrored there. Then he bethought himself of the interview. He boldly called on several well-known men, each one high in his own calling, and here are some of the reasons they gave for remaining single:—

WHY ARTISTS DON'T MARRY READILY.

To my idea, says an artist of note, the reason why so many of us do not marry, or, to be more correct, do not marry younger, is that an artist considers it quite a step to join his fortunes (or misfortunes) to a helpmate. There are many things to be considered.

First of all, a competency to gather enough of the wherewith to supply a household with the proper munitions of war, for let me say right here that the old-fashioned idea of a Bohemian establishment is an exploded theory, and the modern artist is also modern in the fact that he must live the life of a modern gentleman with all the latest requirements.

Then, in the second place, not every woman is by nature fitted to be the wife of that necessarily nervous creature called an artist. She may be pretty and well taught in all that modern lore of clothes and small society talk, but the necessary understanding of what the lord and master is trying to accomplish and the proper appreciation of what is in process of creation often makes her more of a stumbling block than a help to success.

This appreciation of the very thought in the thinking is just the quality that helps the embrayo great man to his greatness, and the lack of it crushes his artistic life and makes the plant to wither and wilt into nothingness.

Now, therefore, you will say that in entering the part of helpmate to an artist the "better half" is undertaking a great mission in life, and few—yes very few—know how much they are undertaking. It is for the man who knows what is required to say the word, and his knowledge of the greatness of the undertaking in many cases keeps him from taking the step.

Now do you see why we do not marry as easily as other men?

AN ACTOR WHO WOULD, YET WOULD NOT.

What is worth while in bachelorhood? Lots of things, a tragedian replies.

What is wanting? The main thing.

'Tis an old cant phrase that a bachelor has his freedom; and so he has. He has heaps of it—so much, in fact, that it becomes irksome, and nearly every bachelor has, at some time of his existence, tied his freedom up in a neat little package about the size of a ring box and put it in the hands of some woman, who either threw it back upon his weary shoulders or destroyed it for ever.

It is convenient to be returned in a cab by some conscientious friend at the door of one's bachelor apartment at 3 a.m., and "no questions asked." One may put one's shoes on the hat rack, carefully deposit one's cigarette case under the bed and sleep in the bath tub; and one's own weary head will offer the only reproach in the morning.

But then the bachelor's is a very lonely life. I imagine it to be rather a jolly thing to come home and find the little slippers by the big ones on the feeder. To find a heart big with sympathy, and, above all, to find the buttons on everything. And yet, could one see the boys go off for a good old time without a murmur of—

"I cannot but remember such things were,
And were most dear to me."

A DOCTOR "WON'T TELL."

A doctor, whether he is the happy possessor of a wife or not, is essentially a married man. The very choice of his profession implies the fatherly supervision of family. The little ailments of the children, the throat troubles of the young lady who "sings a little," the real and imaginary ills of the maiden aunt and grandmother are all in line with the anxieties of the father of a family.

To be sure, in the few hours given to the physician for recreation he is apt to be joyful over the fact that there are no ties to bind at those particular moments. The bachelor can throw back his head and walk faster as he takes his exercise, and he is more apt to have exhilarating objective points. But on this topic, as on all others the physician, through force of habit, is reticent. The doctor, like the lawyer, is constantly under a solemn pledge "not to tell," and so it becomes second nature to avoid direct answers.

BACHELORHOOD A MERE HABIT.

A man who is a novelist, poet, and editor all in one says:—Bachelorhood is a groove, a rut in the road of life. We stay in it because we are in it, some of us culpably negligent for not getting out, and others are kept in by the force of circumstances.

Bachelorhood is a habit, like smoking sixteen hours out of the twenty-four we soothe our senses with nicotine until we imagine it a necessity. Soothe our senses with a magnetic personality, and we cease to be bachelors.

A POET ON THE JOYS OF BACHELORHOOD.

Ah! yes (replied a poet), it will be only too easy to point out how it is that our bachelorhood calls out all that is best and noble in man. The same mysterious power that puts the fuller crimson on the robin's breast and livelier iris on the dove causes the yet unmated animal of the genus home to show himself in his most seductive guise, and to undertake those things in art and war, in gold-making and name-making which shall some day belong to the one and only golden girl the not impossible. She, the Woman Who will Know and Will some Day understand.

Yes, brother bachelor, tell her all these things if you have to, but by the three-fold mystic sign of the open door and the unfettered foot, tell her nothing of that ineffable and intangible joy of careless bachelorhood which is my secret and yours. Even though you did tell her, she would not believe you. She would certainly not understand, and it is two to one that she would march away saying that bacheloritis is an affliction that should come along with the whooping cough and the measles, and is as pathetic in an old man of fifty as mumps in an octogenarian.

THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE.

In connection with the orders given by British firms for American locomotives the following extract from an article in the *Shipping World* is of interest:—Following the settlement of the conflict in the engineering trade we emphasised the loss which must be sustained by British industries because our foreign customers were obliged, through our "deadlock," to draw their supplies from other manufactures and other countries. At that time we gave instances of orders from our old customers in India and Japan going to our rivals in Europe and America. Then came the startling but true announcements, first, that we were importing sanitary pipes; second, that ship plates rolled in America were being used in British yards in the construction of hulls; third, that American coal was being carried, if not to Newcastle or Cardiff certainly to British ports and, finally, that American locomotives were being imported for the use of British railways. And this we looked upon as by far the most significant and serious item in the competition.

STANDARD PATTERNS.

From the time of George and Robert Stevenson until a few years ago, at all events, our locomotives were considered to be the best in the world. We are far from admitting that that contention cannot now be held and substantiated, but our object is rather to add one more instance of competition, and recapitulate the reasons assigned for the importation of American locomotives. The last order given to our American cousins was that of the directors of the Barry Railway Company. The standing of the Barry directorate for intelligence, foresight, and sagacity is a high one, and they have accepted the tenders of American locomotive builders because, first, the locomotives cost less than those made by British engineers, and second, because they can get delivery much sooner from America than from home. These are among the points which we discussed in a recent issue. We then pointed out that as with American watches, so also with American locomotives, the several parts were produced with specialised machine tools and stocked, so that when an order came for a dozen locomotives, all that the builders would have to do was to fit or erect the engine, and paint and varnish them.

PLEA FOR UNIFORMITY.

That system is possible in America because American locomotives are made in certain well-established types, and are, as we have already stated, kept in stock in large numbers both ready for use, and in their several parts, and only requiring to be erected. But in this country that system is impossible. The locomotive superintendent of our railways has notions of his own as to the type and style of locomotive which shall be used upon the railway under his charge. Moreover, these views are made up in part of mere fads and whims, and at the best are liable to be changed not only by the change of the locomotive superintendent, but even by the same officer. And under these circumstances, as it will be readily seen and appreciated, there must be considerable delay before work will be commenced on what is practically a new type of locomotive. These preparations necessarily involve additional cost which must be borne by the locomotive. And, finally, under these conditions it is simply impossible for the British locomotive builder to successfully compete with his American rival in the matter of cost and time of delivery.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W M Hailey of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 6th inst.

Lieut Col F F Perry F R C S, I M S Bengal Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College is granted furlough out of India for six months under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations.

Major W R Clark M B, C M, I M S Bengal is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col F F Perry F R C S, I M S, Bengal or until further orders.

The services of Capt R W A Denne 19th Madras Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Madras.

The services of Capt W A Cuppage 5th Bengal Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Govt.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—Capt H E Pritchard 22nd Madras Infantry; Capt H J E Purvis 3rd Bo L Cavalry; and Capt A P D C Stuart 25th Bo Infy.

Capt J W Wolfe MB, B Ch I M S Bengal was employed under the Govt of the Punjab on plague duty from the 21st March to the 4th May 1899 and his services were replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma with effect from the 5th May 1899.

Col G Hutcheson MD IMS Bengal is appointed to be Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals N W Provinces and Oudh with effect from the 2nd April 1899.

Col C W Carr-Calthrop MD IMS Bengal is appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the 2nd April 1899 but will continue to officiate as Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner Assam until further orders.

Lieut Col S J Thomson C I E, I M S Bengal, Sanitary Commissioner N W Provinces and Oudh is granted furlough out of India for eighteen months on medical certificate under Article 340 a of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th April 1899.

Major W G Thorold I M S Bengal, Depy Sanity Commissioner N W Provinces and Oudh is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner N W Provinces and Oudh during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col S J Thomson C I E, I M S Bengal, or until further orders.

The services of Capt W Selby D S O, I M S Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Govt.

Surgn Genl R Harvey C B, D S O, M D, F R C P, Indian Medical Service Bengal, Director Genl Indian Medical Service and Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of India is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the leave.

Surgn Genl L D Spencer C B M D Indian Medical Service Bengal Principal Medical Officer Punjab Command is appointed to officiate as Director-Genl I M S and Sanitary Commr with the Govt of India during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn Genl R Harvey C B D S O M D F R C P Indian Medical Service Bengal, or until further orders.

The services of Capt temporary Major A W Leonard 5th Infy Hyderabad Contingent are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as offg Comdt of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion.

The services of Capt E F Rainey 12th Madras Infy are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The Rev D A Canney has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal Lucknow Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr W M Hailey of the Indian Civil Service, Offg under Secy to Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the forenoon of the 6th May 1899.

The services of Lieut E N Heale 7th Regt of B'bay Infy are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr Ajmere-Merwara for Famine duty.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Mr T H Holland Depy Supt Geological Survey of India is appointed Curtor of the Geological Museum, with effect from the 1st May 1899, in place of Mr C S Middlemiss.

METEOROLOGY.

In consequence of the transfer of the Madras Kodaikanal and Colaba scientific observatories from provincial to imperial control the following appointments are made with effect from the 1st April 1899—Mr J Eliot F R S, C I E Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India to be Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India and Director Genl of Indian Observatories; Mr C Michie-Smith Govt Astronomer Madras to be Director of the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories; and Mr N A Moos to be sub pro tem Director of the Colaba Observatory Bombay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Williams of the Indian Civil Service a Political Agent of the 2nd class is placed on special duty under the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the 5th April 1899.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr W T Fee as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

Lieut-Col J C Fullerton M B Indian Medical Service Bengal an Agency Surgn of the 1st class and Agency Surgn and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 18th May 1899 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Major W R Edwards M D I M S Bengal an Agency Surgn of the 1st class and Civil Surgn of Quetta is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgn and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan in addition to his own duties with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut Col Fullerton or until further orders.

Lieut Col T C Pears I S C a Political agent of the 2nd class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Lieut Col J H Newill and until further orders.

Capt L Impey I S C a Political Agent of the 4th class and First Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Rajputana and Chief Commr of Ajmere-Merwara is granted furlough for one year under Article 340 b I of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th May 1899 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following reversions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of March 1899 are notified:—With effect from the 28th March 1899—Mr F J Atkinson to revert to class II; Mr J A Robertson to revert to class IV; Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to revert to class V; and Mr W H E Mellor to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

The services of Mr C W Sandford Chief Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 1st May 1899.

Mr F A C Rebello, Supt in the Office of the Accounta Genl Bombay is appointed Chief Supt in that office with effe from the 30th April 1899, vice Mr W Bedford retired.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brt Lieut Col A R Martin I S C offg Depy Adjt Genl in India to be Depy Adjt Genl in India vice Col E A Money C B resigned.

Capt I Kirkpatrick 2nd Battn South Staffordshire Regt to be a Station Staff officer 1st class in the Madras Command vice Major W F Coleman appointed a Depy Asst Adjt Genl.

Capt R M Betham 8th Regt of Bo Infy to be Dist Recruiting officer Poona vice Capt G W C Knatchbull vacated.

Capt F t D Skinner 2nd Battn Royal Sussex Regt to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry on the establishment vice Capt E H F Finch appointed to the Head Quarters of the Punjab Command.

Col F H Whitley 2nd Battn Durham L I to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Major E R C Graham who has vacated.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H E Garstin R A to officiate as an Ordnance Officer 4th class to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the 23th April 1899.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal staff—To be extra Aide-de-Camp—Lieut H N Holden 5th Regt of Bengal Cavy.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India; Second Lieuts V A Coaker, G P Gurdon, H L Dyce and H C Kay.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Col N R Stewart I S C Colonel on the Staff Ferozepore to officiate in Command of the Hyderabad Contingent with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl vice Major Genl Sir M G Gerard K C S I, C B appointed to officiate in Command of a 1st class district.

Col G H More Molyneux I S C Colonel on the Staff Cawnpore to officiate in Command of a second class district in the Bengal Command with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl while so employed vice Bgdr Genl Sir A Gaselee K C B officiating as Qrmr Genl in India, and in relief of Bgdr Genl E A Money C B dated 4th May 1899.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as regimental commandant Indian Army—Major L M M Hall, 2nd April 1899.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval—

To be Lieut Col—Major E H H Montresor.

Lieuts to be Capts—H W Cobham B Scott J S Dalla R G Bagley T E Scott DSO A Hay H A Vallings C R M Hutchinson E D Money and L H Marriott.

Sec-Lieuts to be Lieuts—J W Sherrard E L Popham R S Gordon H M Battye F S J Murry G Hutchison H E Rudkin A G Cowan and G W S Sherlock.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment.

Col B Franklin C I E supernumerary, I M S Bengal is absorbed in the administrative grade with effect from the 17th Jan 1899 vice Col W P Warburton M D retired.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval Lieut Col to be Colonel.—Lieut Col Temporary Col Cr W Carr Calthrop M D vice Col D O'Co Raye M D retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal—Second class Asst Surgn A J D'Ravara to be first class Asst Surgn from 7th Dec 1898 vice first class Asst Surgn A Robinson reduced to second class.

Bombay—The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class assistant surgeons with effect from the 1st Oct 1898;—H R Byrne N P Shemain and St J E Hendricks.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—Bengal.

Asst Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Joseph Harrison Foreman Moulder Gun Carriage Factory Bombay to be Depy Commissary seconded and to have the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval;—Asst Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieut W Viney Head Overseer of Carpenters Foundry and Shell Factory Cossipore seconded to be Depy Commissary on the effective list and to have the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval with effect from the 1st April 1899 to complete the establishment on augmentation.

RETIREMENTS.

Major Genl J F Willoughby General List Infy Bombay has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 20th April 1899 M's approval.

REWARDS—GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the recommendation of the Govt of India H have been pleased to confer a good-service pe undermentioned officer with effect from the date From the 25th Oct 1898 in room of Surgn Genl J M D, C S I Director General, I M S, who has vaca quent on retirement with the special additional £250—Surgn Genl Sir J Fayrer Bart, M D, K C S Medical Service, Retired.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The undermentioned members of the Vol Force ed the Vol Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152 India Army Circulars of 1895—

G I P Ry Vol Rifles—Lance Sergt T Maynard, Corporals E Dillon A B Duggan J Johnson G F Vardon and J Wright Lance Corpl T A Jebb Volunteers C Bowhill F G Cooke H E Hotton W H Layzell T Moore H L Purvis D W Roberts J E Roberts and J W Shane.

2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifles—Lance Corporals W J Corke and Sorabjee Dossabhoy.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India—Lieut W G Windham R I M m c for one month; and Chief Engr R Walker R I M m c for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H H Buckland Dist Loco Supt in class II grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is appointed to officiate as Depy Loco Supt N-W Railway in class I of that establishment during the absence of Mr J Rickie on privilege leave or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion of Executive and Asst Engineers attached to State Railway:—Capt P Ashworth R E, F G R Dawson and H R Walton to be Ex Engrs 3rd grade; J Manson and W A Johns to be Ex Engrs 1st grade; Lieut Lubbock R E to be Ex Engr 3rd grade; C Pratt and W Natham to be Ex Engrs 2nd grade; J H Lovell and F A Hadow to be Asst Engrs 2nd grade; Lieut G Lubbock R E to be Asst Engr 1st grade; H Phillips J C Lyle F W Roberts and H Humfress to be Ex Engrs 2nd grade.

Mr A Upson Asst Traffic Supt in class III grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is appointed to officiate as Dist Traffic Supt N W Railway in class II of that Estabt with effect from the 17th April 1899 vice Mr L C D Bean officiating as Depy Traffic Supt or until further orders.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 202, dated 9th May 1899 Mr J G MacLean Traffic Inspr N W Railway is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supt on that Railway with effect from the 16th April 1899 and until further orders.

Mr W A T Carnduff Deputy Examiner of Accounts attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts East Coast Railway is appointed to the charge of the Office of the Examiner of Accounts State Railway Stores.

Mr J H L Patterson class II grade I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways Port Storekeeper State Railway Dept Calcutta and Storekeeper Eastern Beng Railway is granted furlough fortwenty-four Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations the 15th June 1899 or such subsequent d availed of.

With reference to Public Works Dep of 26th July 1898 Mr N F McLeod off Provinces and Oudh reverted to his Engr 1st grade with effect from the

TELEGRAPHS.

The following reversions are made of th with

There are peopl forcing into their that so weaken th obliged to remain i order to recover from effects.—MUNYON.

Munyon's System is to not to Tear Dow

Humane—Gentle—Effective—
Portable—Palatable—Rapid—
Inexpensive—Popular—
Indispensable.

☞ Send for a "Guide to Health (Free).

47 Cures for 47 Sicknesses.

A Remedy for Every Disease.

IN VIALS, ONE RUPEE EACH.

Ask your Chemist for Munyon's Remedies, or write to

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., and KEMP & Co.
Jumma Musjid, Bombay:—DARA BROS.
Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.
Poona:—BEYNON & Co.
Igatpura:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
Agra:—JOHN & Co.
Delhi:—BARAKAT & Co., and SEN & Co.
Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.
Meerut:—HOSKINS & Co.
Umballa:—BALL, HOBSON & Co.
And all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

INDIGESTION SPEEDILY CURED BY TAKING CONDY'S FLUID.
CONDY & MITCHELL of London, England, are the only Makers.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

Sore Throat.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D., The Eminent Throat Specialist.
CONDY'S FLUID.
Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. Beware of imitations.

M[illegible]LITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A GREAT amount of interest has been excited by the replies given by the First Lord of the Admiralty to several members of the House of Commons who had questioned him on the subject of water-tube boilers, viewed in the light of what has recently transpired in the Terrible. The most important question was that put by Mr. Gourlay who desired to know if it was the intention of the Admiralty to equip the Queen's new yacht—the Victoria and Albert—with Belleville boilers. Mr. Goschen's reply was in the affirmative. We do not see how it could have been otherwise, considering that the boilers are nearly all finished and ready for placing in the vessel, which by the way, was to be launched on May 9. An alteration in the design of her boilers at this stage of her construction would practically have meant the pulling apart and rebuilding of the ship, to say nothing of the delay and expense involved in such an undertaking. We have certain doubts about the wisdom of fitting water-tube boilers to the new yacht, considering the duties which she will be called upon to fulfil, as those duties are so distinctly dissimilar to those which the ordinary cruiser and battleship perform, and for which the tubulous boiler is so peculiarly fitted. At the same time after the decision was made, and all structural arrangements modified accordingly, retrocession was well-nigh impossible.

Our new exercising area at Salisbury affords the War Office a most favourable opportunity of doing something in a practical manner to benefit the army, and it would have been an immense pity if the opportunity had been lost at a moment when the British taxpayer is showing himself desirous of assisting those in high military authority to improve the condition of our land forces and render them better fitted to discharge the duties which they may any day be called upon to perform. There is no excuse for the continuance of the existing system of distribution of troops. We are ready to allow that hitherto the question of finance has had much to do with the inaction of the responsible officials. But such is the temper of the public just now that any reasonable amount of money asked for is forthcoming, so deep-rooted is the impression that the army is behind the age. There is no matter bearing upon the general efficiency of the [illegible] is of greater importance for the moment [illegible] rracks, and it is gratifying to find that [illegible] ched in a statesmanlike manner.

[illegible] William Wharton's retention as [illegible] e Admiralty is again severely [illegible] seaport naval press. The writers [illegible] orget that this officer is com- [illegible] the [illegible] William [illegible] his flag to the [illegible] artment of Her Majesty's [illegible] resent appointment until [illegible]) at which he would be [illegible] active flag list is not too [illegible] aluable services he has [illegible] h in all probability he [illegible] eral years to come, not [illegible] n country but for the [illegible]

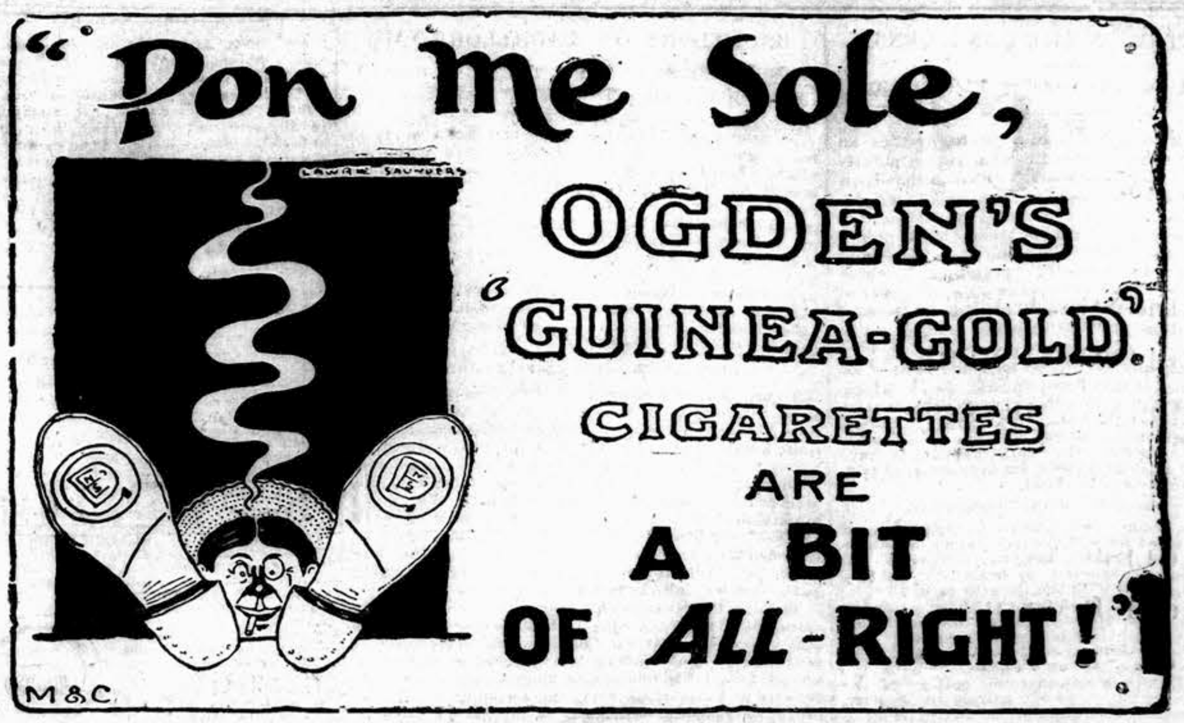
[illegible] ount Grunne, lately com- [illegible] Corps and the fortress of [illegible] of illness caused his re- [illegible] General Ludwig Fabini, [illegible] rps at Kaschau. Major- [illegible] y has been promoted and [illegible] ntry command at Gross- [illegible] 6th Corps with the district [illegible] unt Grunne is a soldier of [illegible] service. As a Lieutenant- [illegible] d of a half-brigade in the [illegible] of 1866, and displayed great [illegible] engagement of Bececca, for [illegible] ron Crown.

[illegible] trograde movement has been a [illegible] ter down the back of American [illegible] e dissatisfaction, to give it a mild [illegible] nteer corps in Manila is a pregnant [illegible] litary governments. But though the [illegible] y of the Volunteers of Minnesota and [illegible] es in the Philippines, re-echoed in the [illegible] States by senators, congressmen, and the press, [illegible] come so harshly after the "Io pæans" of the vic- [illegible] ous battalions, and startled the White House from [illegible] ms of peaceful extension in the East, there is no [illegible] n to think that the United States will hesi- [illegible] for one moment to "take up the white man's [illegible] en" and to see the business of theirs in the [illegible] ds to the bitter end. The qualities shown by the [illegible] ves, making allowances for their advantages in [illegible] ate and in the difficulties of the country, enable us [illegible] understand why the Spaniards failed to put down [illegible] e rebellion in which the Filipinos learned the lessons [illegible] hich they are now turning to account against the [illegible] mericans. The advice so freely given to the Government of Washington to follow our example in India, and to stiffen the backs of a regular native Army by a disciplined Army of American troops cannot be acted on even if it were agreeable, and General Lawton's declaration that it would need 100,000 men to garrison the island, even if it were made in some measure to cover his retreat, opens a vista to the President and people full of doubts and difficulties.

It has been decided that the French armoured cruiser Conde, which belongs to last year's programme, but is not yet in hand, shall be built at Lorient instead of at Cherbourg, where many preparations had been made. She will be laid down alongside the Gloire, and it is believed that work upon her will proceed more rapidly and some economy be effected. Cherbourg is busy with the long delayed battleship Henri IV. and several ships in course of reconstruction, as well as with the sub-marines and submersibles Morse and Narval, and is to undertake the Francais and Algerien, which are to be built out of the Matin subscription. The first-class cruiser D'Entrecasteaux has at length been able to leave Toulon for Chinese waters where she is to relieve the old Vauban and receive the flag of Rear-Admiral Courjolles.

The *Matin* believes that King Humbert and Admiral Fournier interchanged views as to the balance of power in the Mediterranean when the French squadron was at Cagliari. To us this seems very doubtful, and the enthusiasm which has since greeted our own squadron shows that the Italians still know their true policy. Admiral Fournier's speech at the luncheon on board the Brennus seems to have been couched in astonishingly flowery language, while the King expressed unbounded admiration of the French squadron, which, he said, the admiral should be as proud to exhibit as he was worthy to command it. Such expressions of international courtesy and kindly feelings are very pleasant, though, of course, it would be easy to attach too much importance to them. We think there will be greater reality to the Italian Sovereign in the felicitations of the British officers.

The American paper now published in the Philippines contains an account of a record trip made by the Powerful from Hong Kong to Manila, which goes far to support our oft-quoted contention that the only real demonstration of the value of a vessel's boilers and machinery will be found after a spell of foreign service. The Powerful left Hong Kong on Tuesday, March 7 at 8-15 a.m., and remained in the offing at target practice until nearly three p.m., when she started off on a full-power and quarterly-passage trial, anchoring in Manila Bay shortly after nine p.m. the next evening. She maintained a speed of over twenty knots for the whole trip, until she eased down at seven p.m. to sixteen knots to steam up the bay, past Corregidor Island in the dark. Everything worked excellently and with the utmost smoothness, as good a proof as could be wanted that the ship is thoroughly efficient in her machinery department. It is supposed that she would have even made a higher speed and that the maximum would have been over twenty-one knots, but for the circumstance that the ship was drawing more water than she had ever done before, and that the hull was probably somewhat weedy from her stay at Hong Kong. The total distance from Hong Kong to Manila as made during the run is 647 knots, and had the vessel started straight away from the former place the passage would have been made in thirty-two hours. The time occupied in making good the distance of 647 knots from port to port, including going in and out of harbour, was thirty-three hours. As it was, she steamed for over twenty-eight hours continuously at over twenty knots without the the slightest trouble and with ordinary coal, which had probably been a long time in stock and somewhat deteriorated. The Americans appear to be immensely struck with this performance, and no wonder, for if they have believed half what has been said about the ship at home they must have thought her an utter failure.



"Pon me Sole,
OGDEN'S
'GUINEA-GOLD'
CIGARETTES
ARE
A BIT
OF ALL-RIGHT!"

PROCURABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE EAST
STANLEY OAKES
CALCUTTA.

DR DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

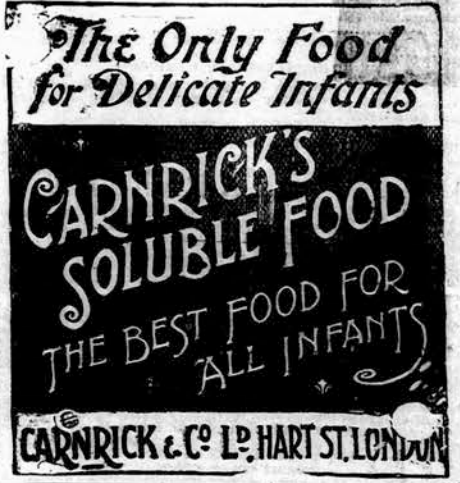
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

STOWER'S
PEACH
BITTERS.
WHOLESOME, PURE, DELICIOUS.
A PERFECT APPETISER,
A MARVELLOUS
PICK-ME-UP.
OF ALL DEALERS AND IMPORTERS,
Or 23 GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Of all Chemists, or post free for 5/- from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.



The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co Ld. HART ST. LONDON

ATKINSON'S
EAU
DE
COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

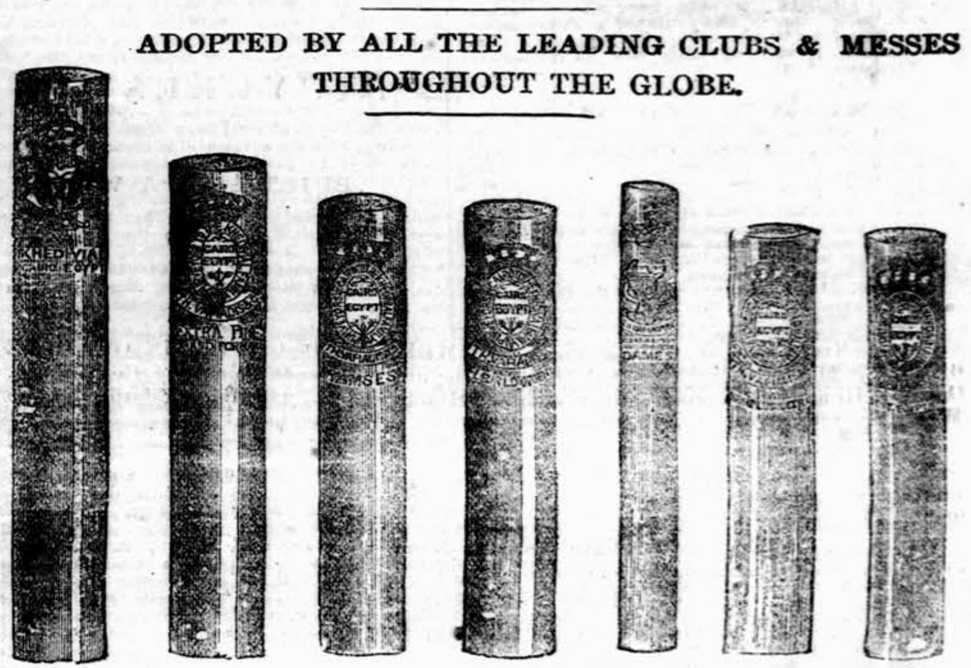
THE CYCLING SENSATION OF 189—
IMPROVED PATTERNS OF
"ROYAL TARTANS,"
"TARTANS,"
"THE KING OF CYCLES."
ELEGANT,
DURABLE,
EASY RUNNING.

We will fit any tires you like, but strongly recommend FLEUSS TUBELESS Tires, having no wires—neither single tube nor double tube tires.
For Price List apply to
THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

OF ALL MERCHANTS.
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
LIMITED.
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'S
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

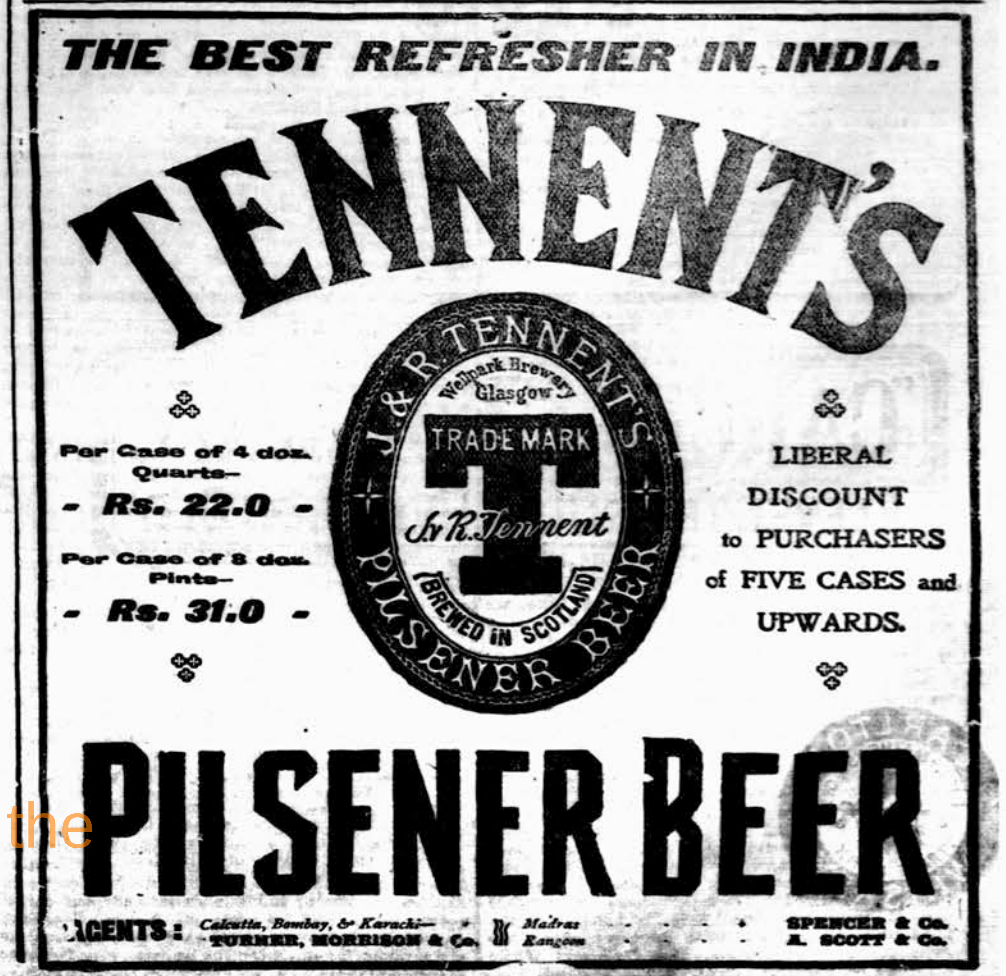


Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12
AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES

NOTICE!—*Smokers* should always insist upon getting **VAFIADIS** *Cigarettes,* pronounced to be *The Best,* and refuse all substitutes. Sold by all respectable dealers throughout India and at their Depôt.

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d PER TABLET, THREE IN A BOX 1/6
"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
Darling Brand
from all Chemists
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins.



THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TENNENT'S

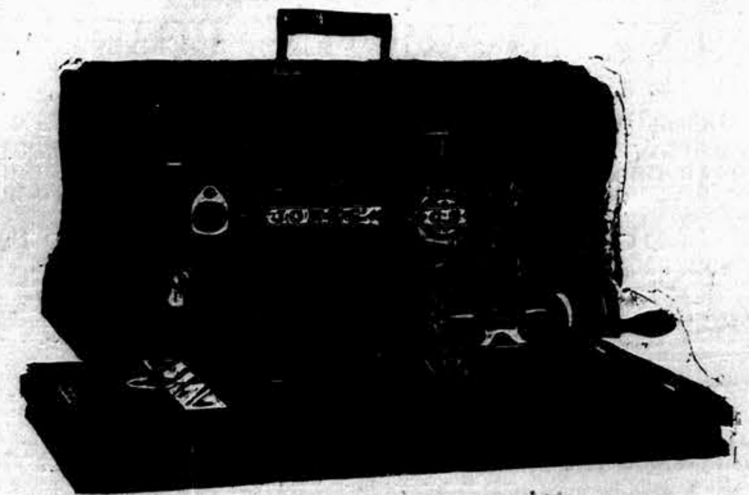
Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts—
- Rs. 22.0 -
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints—
- Rs. 31.0 -
LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.
PILSENER BEER
AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi— TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras SPENCER & Co. Rangoon A. SCOTT & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

JONES' SEWING MACHINES.

FACTORY:

GUIDE BRIDGE, near MANCHESTER.



SMARTEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST SEWING MACHINES

In the world.

Wanted a reliable native firm to take up SOLE AGENCY for Calcutta and district.

FOR Sale 25 American Bicycles for short time only, by Monthly instalment of Rs. 10, with Adjustable Steel Handle bar, Dunlop Multiplex tyre, Dunlop westwood rim, Brake, Mudguard, Silver King lamp and King bell complete, for cash, Rs. 225.

STERLING

BICYCLES

BUILT LIKE A WATCH,

Bring their riders all satisfying essentials. Lightest running Machine on earth.

Just Received, per s.s. Caledonia, HUMBER AND GODDARD GENUINE BEESTON MAKE (these Cycles are Built by the men who made Humber & Co. famous). Our Mr. Humber is the son of the founder of Humber & Co., and Mr. Goddard was the Work Manager for 15 years.

Don't be carried away by interested and one-sided tall-talk. Before purchasing look closely into the ruling market prices, and be sure that the workmanship is unexceptionable and the finish all that can be desired. Can be had at Monthly instalments. Price Rs. 350.

PLEASE NOTE our Cycles are guaranteed for one year, and if any repairs are done free of charge, an advantage not allowed by any other Firm in INDIA.

Beware of Imitation.

Agents wanted where not represented.

RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR & CO.,
SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE AGENTS.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA :—
4, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

STILL INCREASING

Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Supplied to
The War Office; The Bengal Commissariat;
The India and Colonial Offices; The Malakand Field Force; and
All recent British Expeditions.

Scientific Board—
Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S., D.C.L.
Dr. Max von Pettenkofer.
Dr. Carl von Voit.

Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.

J. v. Liebig

AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cogna Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON WHISKEY RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

THE "COVENTRY WATCH."

STERLING SILVER.
STERLING SILVER.
STERLING SILVER.

ENGLISH-MADE.
ENGLISH-MADE.
ENGLISH-MADE

ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.
BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.
BREGUET SPRING.

SPECIAL OFFER
OF

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

AT
HITHERTO
IMPOSSIBLE
PRICES.

HIGH GRADE
ENGLISH-MADE
WATCHES

AT PRICES

BEYOND COMPETITION.

Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.

18-Carat Gold, crystal face, ¾ plate, English Keyless lever, compensation Balance, Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 270, Credit Rs. 300.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

18-CARAT GOLD.
18-CARAT GOLD.
18-CARAT GOLD.

ENGLISH-MADE.
ENGLISH-MADE.
ENGLISH-MADE.

ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVE

BREGUET
BREGUET
BREGUET

BREGUET
BREGUET
BREGUET S

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

A large consignment of new Lamps and Lanterns just received.

New Etagere Tables of Chestnutwood with lovely painted fayence trays.

New Afternoon Tea-kettles on hammered iron stands.

New Table Centrepieces of Glass or Majolica Artware.

Small charming Flower-vases of the renowned Veneti glass, in all colors.

All kinds of Household Articles of best plated metal.

Coffee and Tea Sets of most superior porcelain.

&c. &c.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

SUPERB FINISH.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

No. 8926.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST FREE BY POST TO THE MOFUSSIL.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits :

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

For Constipation and Biliousn

LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA

MATICO

GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

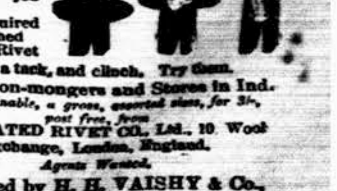
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE : PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet



as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in Ind.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ld., 10 Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society! AHMEDABAD.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. : Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.